FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT MAY START EXPORTING URANIUM SOON

PY312036 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1120 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 25 Jul (TELAM)--Buenos Aires media circles are speaking about the possibility--which is being studied by National Atomic Energy Commission officials--that Argentina may start exporting concentrated uranium in exchange for receiving relevant nuclear technology.

The favorable prospects for a significant growth of uranium reserves are based on the fact that only 10 percent of the Argentine territory likely to hold uranium deposits has been surveyed and on the recent discoveries made in San Rafael Department, Mendoza Province. According to reports published last April, a new layer of uranium was found in a zone near the large Sierra Pintada deposit. The discovery was made at a depth of 500 m. The probable thickness of the layer is 18 m and its purity 1,300 kg per cubic meter of rock. The specialists also believe that this deposit is part of other promising discoveries made in the region of Las Violetas Cattle Ranch beyond Los Terneros Hill.

Despite the reserve maintained regarding figures, the reported data seems to indicate that the new reserves, whose volume has not yet been established, far surpass those already verified for the main Tigre 1-La Terraza deposit, which are in the neighborhood of 16,000 tons. Hypothetically, if all uranium-bearing ore of the country were exploited, the probable reserves of the country might total 400,000 tons, which would justify the decision to start exporting.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON AMBASSADOR KIRKPATRICK'S VISIT

PY011600 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 0050 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Jul (NA)--Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion today ruled out that the dispatch of Argentine troops to the Sinai Peninsula will be discussed with the U.S. ambassador to the UN, Jeane Kirkpatrick, who will begin a 4-day visit to Argentina tomorrow.

The decision on Argentina participation in the international peace force which will be activated in the Middle East starting next March "is being handled at the highest government levels, for it is complex and unprecedented," Camilion said.

The foreign minister talked early this evening with journalists accredited to the Foreign Ministry during an unexpected appearance in the press room.

Asked about the U.S. diplomat, who will make an official trip to Latin America, the foreign minister declined to confirm the date and time she will arrive in Buenos Aires, though he reported that she will make a protocol visit to San Martin Palace on Monday.

Concerning the progress of the binational dam, the foreign minister said that "it is suffering from two kinds of delay: historic and civil works." "It is necessary," he added, "to be aware that none of the work that is being undertaken has priority over anything else, except as dictated by timetables."

When asked about the omission of Argentina from the list of those invited to the North-South conference to be held in Cacum, Camilion attributed this to "an objectively diplomatic omission."

When asked about the investigations into his ministry that have been ended on the activities of the Italian Propaganda-2 Lodge, he said that "before I became minister, the activities of the lodge in our country were already under investigation through concrete reports that were sent by the then Argentine ambassador in Rome, Dr Martinez Raymonda." He added that "until now nothing has been received that concretely links that organization to our country."

USSR PERMITS AMBASSADOR TO VISIT PLANE CRASH SITE

PY311651 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 31 Jul (NA)--The Foreign Ministry has reported that the Soviet Government has granted permission for the Argentine ambassador to that country, Leopoldo Bravo, to visit the site where an Argentine cargo plane crashed under strange circumstances on 18 July. Bravo will visit the place, very close to the Soviet-Turkish border, next Monday. The ambassador will be accompanied by the air attache, Col Julio Cesar Etchegoyen, and Ana Maria Mira, head of the consular section.

According to today's Foreign Ministry report, the permission was granted to Bravo today and transmitted to him by the Soviet Foreign Ministry, where the Argentine ambassador was present.

ARTICLE WARNS OF INCREASING SOVIET PRESENCE

PY311715 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Jul 81 p 1, 6

["Facing a Metropolis" by J. Iglesias Rouco]

[Text] The contemptuous indifference shown for 10 days by the Soviet Union in view of the timid requests by the Buenos Aires government to find out in detail what happened to the cargo plane and its crew and the resigned and even complacent passivity of the Foreign Ministry in view of such indifference clearly relfect a relationship that already seems to look very much like that of a mother country with its colony. This is undoubtedly the most important and worrying aspect of an event that under other circumstances probably would have not deserved the attention it is getting from Argentine and international public opinion. At this time, it will be meaningless if Moscow, to cover things up, authorizes our representatives to visit the site of the "accident" after its traces might have been erased.

The Soviet attitude proves that the Kremlin is feeling gradually more sure of the answers--in this case the lack of definite answers--it may receive from Buenos Aires, whatever the scope of its impositions, as if the Soviet Union had a hostage--or in other words a political debtor without funds--in its hands. In this regard, the Soviet behavior is practically the same used with the Cuba of Castro or with the European or African regimes in its orbit, none of which would exist without its military and economic support. In summary, Moscow is revealing its conviction that, without such support, Buenos Aires also would not survive.

The grave thing is that the Soviet belief seems to be based on solid reasoning, and why not, considering that the Soviet Union always makes detailed studies and predictions in planning its foreign policy. To prove the reasons for its security, that is, the Buenos Aires debt, all there is to do is to listen to Radio Moscow and its all out defense of the Argentine military regime and the "democratic" intentions of President Viola. It is also worth recalling that the Soviet Union has been controlling for some time the export of Argentine grains and that it is now taking the necessary steps to control meat exports. The certainty that Soviet money is essential for the Argentine domestic "situation" to subsist permits the Soviet Union to feel secure and to engage in putting in operation long range projects.

Among these plans, the projects relating to energy are in first place. The Soviet strategists have always been able to draw conclusions from history; therefore, when they approached Argentina, they understood that this country would be more docile, whatever its system of government, if its development depended on Soviet energy technology. On this point, Moscow apparently abides by the teachings of Great Britain whose influence in the River Plate basin lasted more than 70 years due to the need for communications in this area, particularly railroads and the international trade channels in the hands of the City of London at that time.

Nowadays, in a diversified commercial world and a basic network of internal communications, the challenge facing a nation like ours is the adequate exploitation of its energy potential. If the USSR gets to build our hydroelectric infrastructure, it will assure Argentine depnedency for many years, keeping in mind the Argentine political and financial difficulties in the field of nuclear energy controled, as is well known, by powers closer to Argentina and also more jealous of their predominance and military power, apart from the fact that we have lost our historic and geopolitical influence in the region. Therefore, the great hydroelectric resources of the country offer more immediate, clean and secure energy possibilities than atomic energy; consequently, without excluding atomic energy, hydroelectric energy will enjoy in the future both official and public support.

It is, therefore, not surprising that the Soviet Union is now trying to consolidate its presence here by means of durable goods, after having based its rapprochement on a "temporary"--although no less urgent--factor such as foreign trade. Its participation in Salto Grande was the first step in that direction. Now it is aiming at Yacyreta and the middle Parana. Some people even mention Corpus. Despite the financial temptation of the civil works planned for those projects, Moscow is concentrating its diplomatic efforts on areas that are more modest but at the same time more decisive as far as dependency is concerned, that is, on feasibility studies and the relationship between the projects and the national economic pattern which is decisive in the long term, and on the turbines, generators, etc, which will have to provide the energy. They are the key to the functioning of the dams and that is what the Soviet Union intends to control.

To obtain this, it has been insisting for several months on the momentary need of trade. Recently, one of its vice ministers even went so far as to link wine purchases with Yacyreta. Now that the construction of the Yacyreta turbines seem to have been awarded to a big U.S. company--and another Argentine firm--the Soviets are attacking again. The same thing is happening with other projects, particularly the middle Parana project. The international [word indistinct] and the lifting of the U.S. grain embargo to the Soviet Union make it easier to apply those pressures.

Our government will have to get rid of liabilities and do so very soon if it wants to control the situation. Some circles believe that it is already too late. The Soviet fishing fleet--there is a fishery protocol between the two countries--freely operates all along the coasts of the South Atlantic, with an eye also on the strategic routes of the region, and in the Antarctic. Dozens of Russian ships skirt the limits of the waters under our jurisdiction every month and it is to be presumed that not a few of those ships dedicate themselves to less innocent work than fishing. All this is, of course, in addition to the ships from the satellite states, such as the Polish ones that have just been detected by a navy destroyer. Naturally, Radio Moscow continues to defend the Argentine interests in the Beagle conflict, whereas the Chileans are now enjoying Beijing's protection. At the same time, however, the Soviet radio station is enthusiastically encouraging Mr Camilion's wishes to send no troops to the Sinai. In conclusion, and perhaps as a warning of the dangers of a possible reaction against dependency--and also partly because of its feeling of impunity--it permits itself to almost shrug off our Foreign Ministry's tardy requests regarding the plane. Moscow may also believe that San Martin Palace does not really expect any kind of reply.

General Galtieri will go to the United States in a few days. It is known that a substantial sector of the armed forces is in favor of sending a detachment to the Sinai. The junta will again discuss the subject today and it will also be a topic in the talks between Galtieri and General Meyer in Washington. The plan offers an opportunity to diminish or at least maintain the present level of the growing Argentine subjection to the East, start on the road back to the West and restrain the imperialistic drive of the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

POLISH SHIP, MEAT PURCHASES--In Cordoba, the Polish ambassador said that Poland will buy 100,000 tons per year of Argentine meat, conditional on Argentina taking payment in Polish products. Warsaw also has authorized the construction of six 28,000-ton and two 61,000-ton bulk carriers in Argentine shipyards, payable over 12 years. [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 2 Aug 81 p 2 PY]

GENERALS NATUSCH, ANEZ LEADING REVOLT IN SANTA CRUZ

PY031221 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1149 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 3 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Today in Santa Cruz Generals Lucio Anez Rivero and Alberto Natusch Busch have proclaimed themselves presidents of the government "of national dignity" and they have demanded "the immediate resignation" of the Bolivian president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

In telephone statements to this agency, Anez expressed that his proclamation was released immediately after the troops that are garrisoned in Santa Cruz, approximately 500 km [as received] southeast of here, took control of that eastern department, demanding Garcia Meza's resignation.

The former army chief of staff said that all the Santa Cruz military garrisons are supporting the so-called "Movement of National Recovery and Dignity."

He explained that all public offices are under the control of the troops and that he also has the support of that department's air force garrison and of the military aviation school.

"At this moment, air force transport planes are flying to Camiri, Robore and Villamontes to bring troops to this city," Anez said from Santa Cruz.

All public and private activities have been paralyzed today in Santa Cruz as a consequence of the movement that has the goal of obtaining Garcia Meza's resignation.

Anez indicated that the Santa Cruz revolt has the support of other important military garrisons throughout the country. At the same time the "rebel" radio is asserting that the Boyuibe military garrison, located in eastern Bolivia, had come out in support of the movement.

But in La Paz no abnormal movements have been observed. Activities are starting normally.

Military Communiques

PY031309 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 1216 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Attention all Bolivian citizens, this is the "Institutional Reorganization Network."

The following is Military Communique No 1:

In view of the institutional frustration that is being experienced by the fatherland as a consequence of the very bad leadership of Gen Luis Garcia Meza, president of the republic, who has no credibility and no possibility of channeling the nation's everyday way of life, and who, on the contrary, has only made the economic, political, social and institutional cirsis worse than ever, therefore:

As generals of the republic, we the undersigned, Alberto Natusch Busch and Lucio Anez Riveros, holding ourselves responsible for the sentiments and ideas and also as interpreters of the immense majority of our comrades in arms of the armed forces of all ranks, demand Gen Luis Garcia Meza to submit his resignation to the junta of commanders, which includes the commanders of the army, air force and naval force, whose authority we will obey as of now.

All of us who identify with this demand do so in full awareness and without any other intention than that of serving the high interests of the fatherland, fully convinced that the junta of commanders will recover internal and external credibility, which all governments need. Comrades in arms: To support General Garcia Meza means complicity with corruption and moral, social and institutional disintegration. As members of the military you have only one position: to follow the path, with the valor of an honorable member of the military, that will lead toward the reign of law in Bolivia. This Military Communique No 1 is signed by: Generals Alberto Natusch Busch and Lucio Anez Rivero.

Military Communique No 2, which will now be read by the Institutional Reorganization Network, a network that includes all radio stations in Santa Cruz Department.

In accordance with Military Communique No 1, we inform the people of Bolivia that the resignation that we are demanding, today, 3 August 1981, does not in any way result from personal or group interests. We are inspired by the high interests of institutionalization and of the fatherland and thus with change in our republic we will assert our rights and we will carry out our duties, as the constitution so dictates.

From all the garrisons that are under our control we urge the people to give their decisive support so that the change that is being demanded can be carried out nobly and with the generosity that characterizes the Bolivian people. Special instructions will be imparted to each military garrison.

This military communique, which is Number 2, is also signed by: General Natusch Busch and General Luis Anez Riveros.

We remind the people that they must remain in their homes. Orders regarding local activities will be released at a later time, through a government act. We report that every type of activity has been suspended.

Campo 6 Infantry Regiment

PY031232 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 1159 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] This is an urgent telegram from the Campo Six Infantry Regiment to the Army General Command and to the Bolivian people, La Paz. Due to the fact that the public commitment to designate a successor to the presidency has not been fulfilled; that the national interests have been badly managed; that the high expectations set by the Government of National Reconstruction have been deceived; that the sacred name of the armed forces has been used to carry out personal deals by a few bad citizens [words indistinct] in drug trafficking, the Campo 6 Infantry Regiment [words indistinct] Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada demands his immediate relief. Therefore we declare ourselves in rebellion. Signed: Lt Col (Luis Mallorquin), infantry commander

8th Army Division

PY031322 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 1247 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] This is a communique released by the 8th Army Division, Civilian Affairs and Military Government Department: The division would like to convey to the people of Santa Cruz that this military garrison, in compliance with Military Communiques Nos 1 and 2, demands that Gen Luis Garcia Meza submit his resignation to the junta commanders.

This garrison guarantees to the people all their rights with the understandable limitations created by the current situation. Therefore, it has ordered the closure, for today, of the public administration, including schools and the university.

Santa Cruz 3 August 1981. Signed: 8th Army Division Command, Santa Cruz Headquarters

10th Army Division

PY031433 Santa Cruz Cadena de Reordenamiento Institucional in Spanish 1330 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Command of 10th Army Division to Joint Revolutionary Command:

In accordance with instructions, we give our decided support to the revolutionary movement that was begun today. We agree with all the points that are included. We are waiting for transport to begin the movement that will help us achieve total victory.

Signed: Command of 10th Army Division

Air Force Unit

PY031418 Santa Cruz Cadena de Reordenamiento Institucional in Spanish 1355 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Revolutionary Joint Command Military Communique No 4: This command reports to the people in general that our air force of fighters and bombers will carry out support missions to our forces in La Paz and Cochabamba.

Armed Civilians in Santa Cruz

PY031350 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1315 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 3 Aug (TELAM)--Well-armed civilian groups with yellow and green armbands are gathering in 24 September Park of this city. The civilian groups, loyal to the military who are heading the rebellion that started here early this morning, have occupied the main streets, the main park, some radio stations and other public and private centers.

According to unconfirmed reports--due to the nature of this event--Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez today [words indistinct].

Communiques Nos 1 and 2 are reproducing the texts of telegrams sent by various units of the country conveying to the Army General Command that they do not recognize the designation of Garcia Meza to continue as president of the republic.

GARCIA MEZA CALLS EMERGENCY CABINET MEETING

PY031422 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1401 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 3 Aug (TELAM)--President Luis Garcia Meza called his cabinet to an emergency meeting this morning to analyze the situation in Santa Cruz.

Unofficial spokesmen indicated that the meeting was being held now either in the presidential residence or in the military college, but it was not being held at Government House.

31 JULY: MILITARY STILL DISAGREE ON NEW PRESIDENT

PY311421 Paris AFP in Spanish 1356 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 31 Jul (AFP)--It has been learned from a reliable source that the obstacle that has up to today stopped the generals from naming their candidate is whether the president that will head the transitional government as of 1 September will be a civilian or a member of the military.

After 3 days of meetings without reaching an agreement, the general officers on the active list are meeting again this morning in order to seek a formula that will eliminate the differences of opinion and allow the council of the nation to name the future president tonight on schedule.

According to a leak, there seems to be a majority that favors the naming of a civilian and it is believed that there will be no substantial change during this morning's meeting with the generals, on a final decision, opting for a retired member of the military.

If no agreement is reached, the nomination will be postponed, despite the desire of the authorities to give the new chief of state 1 month in which to select his cabinet.

ALVAREZ CONFIRMED AS PRESIDENT; ADDRESSES SESSION

PY011703 [Editorial Report] Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish at 1510 GMT on 1 August begins live coverage from the Legislative Palace in Montevideo of a ceremony in which the Council of the Nation confirms the nomination of Lt Gen (ret) Gregorio Alvarez as the future Uruguayan president. The ceremony begins with the chairman of the Council of the Nation, Hamlet Reyes, reading out that organization's resolution regarding the nomination, as follows:

"Following orders of the Council of the Nation (?this commission) has met with Lt Gen (ret) Gregorio Alvarez to offer him, on behalf of the Council of the Nation, the post as president of the republic.

"Fulfilling our duty we inform the Council of the Nation that General [as received] Alvarez has accepted the offer.

"Observing the results of the vote previously held by orders of Commander Queirolo, on behalf of the special commission, the board has appointed Lt Gen (ret) Gregorio C. Alvarez president of the republic for the period 1 September 1981-1 March 1985. I will read a draft resolution which is submitted for the consideration of the council:

"Draft resolution:

In compliance with Article No 1, Paragraph A, of Constitutional Decree No 2, Institutional Act No 2 of 12 June 1976 and Articles No 5 and No 6, Clause No 2 of Constitutional Decree No 11, Institutional Act No 11 of 28 July 1981, and observing the enthusiastic and unanimous results of the vote carried out by this body today in compliance with Clause No 2 of Article No 2 of Constitutional Decree No 2, Institutional Act No 2 of 12 June 1976, the Council of the Nation resolves:

"1. To proclaim citizen Lt Gen (ret) Gregorio Alvarez president of the republic for the period 1 September 1981-1 March 1985.

"2. To set 1 September 1981 as the day for his swearing in.

"3. It is so ordered."

An unidentified voice then asks the members of the Council of the Nation who have approved the draft resolution to sign it and points out that 43 out of 43 have approved it. He then suggests that the president-designate be invited into the hall to be informed of the result of the voting. He then asks the commission to vote again and the result is unanimous once again.

The Espectador announcer then reports that the members of the special commisson have gone into an adjoining room where Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez is waiting and invited him to join the session in the hall where the rest of the members of the Council of the Nation are waiting.

The reporter then says that the president-designate enters and is applauded by all those in the hall.

President-designate Alvarez then addresses the session, saying:

"By this ceremony I acknowledge the decision of this important body to appoint me to the post of president of the republic for the period which starts on 1 September 1981.

"As a consequence, I voice my acceptance, as a soldier and citizen of the national reconstruction and consolidation process which started in February 1973 and which in turn has and will have as its main and basic objective the struggle for the happiness and aspirations of the Uruguayan people, despite anyone or anything trying to oppose it.

"Thank you very much."

There is lengthy applause at the conclusion of President-designate Alvarez' speech, after which the national anthem is played.

Reyes then asks the members of the Council of the Nation and Gregorio Alvarez to step into the Pasos Perdidos Hall of the Legislative Palace to meet with relatives and friends who have come to congratulate him.

Live coverage of the ceremony concludes at 1525 GMT with those who attended leaving the Legislative Palace.

ALVAREZ SAYS DIALOGUE WITH PARTIES TO CONTINUE

PY022143 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1633 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 2 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--The future Uruguayan president, Lt Gen (ret) Gregorio Alvarez, has asserted that the dialogue, proposed by the armed forces to the political parties in the framework of a plan to democratize the country, will not be interrupted during his 3-and-1/2 year term. Alvarez, 55, said that those talks, initiated 1 month ago, are "an already created and accomplished fact, a concrete situation which will continue in accordance with the plans drawn up."

The future president, who will assume power on 1 September replacing Aparicio Mendez, said shortly after being appointed to the presidency that "he who accepts (the presidency) has to know the rules of the game, because otherwise he cannot get along."

General Alvarez has already contacted coworkers in order to study all the aspects of the present situation in the country, including the dialogue with the parties and its scope during his presidential term, which has officially been defined as transitory and provisional. Well-informed sources said that one of the subjects for analysis was the future composition of the cabinet of ministers which will not, however, greatly affect the ministries responsible for the conduct of the economy.

Background of Alvarez

PY030303 Paris AFP in English 1558 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Montevideo, 1 Aug (AFP)--Retired Lt Gen Gregorio Conrado Alvarez, who will assume the presidency of Uruguay on 1 September for a 3-and-1/2 year period, was born in Montevideo on 26 November 1925.

A member of a family with a military background, the former commander in chief of the army became one of the youngest generals in Uruguayan military history, reaching that rank when he was only 45.

Married for the second time to Maria del Rosario Flores Carignano and the father of an 18-month old daughter, Alvarez began his career in 1940 and he graduated from the military academy as a sub-lieutenant of cavalry. In that capacity he served in the 5th and 7th Regiments, where he rose to the rank of second lieutenant in 1948 and to first lieutenant in 1951.

Two years later, in 1953, Alvarez was reassigned as cavalry instructor in the military academy where, at age 28, he became a captain.

In 1957 he entered the Institute of Higher Military Studies and completed the staff course with highest honors.

Rising to the rank of major in competition with others in 1958, his activities were divided among the military academy, the arms and services school and Military Region 2.

Three years later he took a course on strategic information in Argentina, and 1 year later he was named chief of the Republican guard.

Made a colonel in 1964, Alvarez was reassigned to the army general command in the Military Services Qualification Commission and joined the honorary commission for the eradication of unfit rural housing.

In 1971, when he was 45, he was promoted to general, and in September of that year he was named chief of the Armed Forces Joint Staff, the advising organization of the junta of commanders in chief.

In 1973, the year when parliament was dissolved, and the current Council of State was substituted, the young general went on to be the secretary of the recently-created National Security Council (COSENA).

One year later he assumed command of the 4th Army headquarters in the mountain city of Minas, 120 km northeast of Montevideo, and on 1 February 1978 he was promoted to the highest rank, lieutenant general, and was named commander in chief of the army, a position which he held until his retirement in February 1979.

Since then, Alvarez has kept on the fringes of public activity even though well-informed circles always took special interest in him, a man of great prestige in the army.

BRIEFS

TRADE DEFICIT--In the first 3 months of 1981 Uruguay had a $103,028,000 trade deficit, according to data from the Central Bank. Exports totalled $301,985,000 and imports $404,013,000. Traditional exports accounted for 52.9 percent of exports. Beef exports totalled $55,484,000, mutton $8,986,000 and skins and leather $30,701,000. Crude petroleum accounted for 31.24 percent of imports value or $126,219,000. [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 27 Jun 81 p 9 PY]

SOVIET WOOL PURCHASES--Montevideo, 1 Jul (AFP)--The USSR doubled its purchases of Uruguayan wool, thus becoming the biggest wool customer during 1980-81, it was officially announced here. The USSR bought 7.06 million kg of raw wool for $41.6 million out of a total export volume of $241,678,946 for that period. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2231 GMT 1 Jul 81 PY]

MEAT EXPORTS--Montevideo, 13 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--Uruguayan meat exports for the first 6 months of 1981 reached the unprecedented level of 120,127 tons, the National Meat Institute reported. This compared to 50,707 tons in the first half of 1980. No breakdowns were given. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2258 GMT 13 Jul 81 PY]

GEN OMAR TORRIJOS HERRERA KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

Plane Reported Missing

PA011734 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1723 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] We have a last minute report. The Public Relations Directorate of the National Guard makes the following public announcement:

Yesterday, Friday, 31 July at 1115, Brig Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, commander in chief of the National Guard, left the Penonome Airport for the declared destination of Coclesito aboard Panamanian Air Force [FAP] Plane 215, piloted by Capt Azael Adames. So far its whereabouts is unknown. When the plane did not arrive at its destination, FAP and the civil rescue center of Paitilla, with the cooperation of the U.S. Air Force, went on a state of alert for a general rescue mission under the direct command of Col Florencio Flores Aguilar, chief of staff of the National Guard.

The National Guard staff is meeting and is awaiting reports which it will transmit quickly to the citizenry.

Communique on Crash, Remains

PA011915 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1908 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Communique issued by Public Relations Directorate of the National Guard]

[Text] In addition to the communique that was issued some hours ago by the Public Relations Directorate of the National Guard, it is announced to citizens that Panamanian Air Force Plane 205 [as heard], missing on a flight from Penonome to Coclesito, has been found by rescue patrols. It has been confirmed that it crashed. So far no survivors have been found. The remains of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera have been officially identified.

The National Guard staff has met with constitutional President Aristides Royo and the vice president. The organization of the funeral ceremonies has been turned over to the state ceremonial office which will be subsequently announcing details of this ceremony.

Names of Persons Killed

PA012129 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2112 GMT 1 Aug 81

[National Guard Public Relations Office communique No 3]

[Text] As of this moment, it is known that the persons accompanying Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera in the Twin-engine Otter No 206 [as heard] of the Panamanian Air Force, which crashed on the Penonome-Coclesito route, were:

Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera; Capt Azael Adames, pilot of the plane; Second Lt Victor Rangel, copilot; Carlos Eric Rivera, mechanic; Sgt Ricardo (Machaset), in charge of the escort; Corporal Jaime Correa, escort aide; Dr Teresa Ferreira, a dentist of the Cocle area.

Agenda for Funeral Announced

PA020007 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2216 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Official agenda for Brig Gen Omar Torrijos' funeral read by Protocol Director Luis Arrieta Aleman on the occasion of the General Council of State held at the Presidency of the Republic of Panama City because of Gen Omar Torrijos' death]

[Text] On the occasion of the sorrowful death of Brig Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, commander in chief of the National Guard of Panama, former chief of government and top leader of the October revolution, we are hereby announcing the official program that the national government has drafted on this painful occasion for the Panamanian people:

Monday, 3 August, 1000: The body of the former chief of government will be taken to the metropolitan cathedral where it will lie in state. Tuesday, 4 August, 1000: The mass will start with the presence of all government officials, diplomatic missions accredited to our government and special missions.

After the funeral services at the metropolitan cathedral, the funeral procession will depart for the Amador Guerrero Cemetery where he will receive a Christian burial.

Tuesday, 4 August, 1600: His excellency the president of the republic, jointly with the chief of the general staff and the ministers, will receive the condolences of the special diplomatic missions and the heads of missions accredited to the national government.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF STATE HELD ON TORRIJOS' DEATH

Royo on Death, New Appointment

PA012249 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2159 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Speech by Panamanian President Aristides Royo on the occasion of the General Council of State held at the Presidency of the Republic in Panama City because of Gen Omar Torrijos' death--live]

[Text] Mr Vice President, Mr President of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives and the National Legislation Council, Col Florencio Florez, Mr Gerardo Gonzalez, secretary general of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, Messrs Ministers of State, lieutenant colonels, directors of autonomous entities, relatives, family, guests, newsmen and people of Panama:

We wish to report that Gen Omar Torrijos, commander in chief of the National Guard and leader of Panama's revolutionary process, died in an unfortunate plane accident yesterday.

I am appointing Col Florencio Florez to assume the responsibility of the National Guard as of today. We want to point out that the death of Gen Omar Torrijos constitutes a great loss, for his comrades-in-arms, and the loss of a valuable, noble companero who carried the colors of his institution very high.

For those of us who worked with him as disciples first, and comrades later, we appreciated his teachings, his advice and his examples.

His wife and her children have lost a loved one, a good husband and a good parent. His friends have lost the most noble of friends.

And the Panamanian people have lost a great leader, a leader who picked up the flags unfurled by the youth of Panama throughout many decades and carried them until they were crowned with the triumph which the Torrijos-Carter treaties signify. They carry his name and perhaps constitute the greatest tribute to his memory.

But the Latin American community has also lost a great leader who fought against dictatorship and for peace, and who constituted, with his knowledge and great sense of prudence and tact in international relations, a point of equilibrium and know-how among nations.

The Nonaligned Countries Movement has also lost one of its leaders who, at a desperate point in the struggle for the recovery of our sovereignty, resorted to that movement, which was under the orientation of Marshal Tito, and from which he received full support.

Today our government and our people are mourning. They are mourning the death of that husband, that parent, leader, friend, comrade-in-arms and teacher.

But if his human qualities--those of Omar and of the commander--have served so that he did not toil in vain, we will have to carry on, as a commitment coming from the depths of our heart, following his examples and his path which will always be there as a northern star and guide for our process. This is a Torrijosism that is active, even without the physical presence of the general, the old man, the commander.

We praise and give tribute to his memory. And the best way we can always honor him will be to work for the fatherland, to work for a dignified, free and sovereign fatherland, with the same courage and the same bravery with which he did; to fight, within our process, for a better Panama and to consider his teachings, in his writings and his words--but above all in his actions--as a constant inspiration for our government.

Col Florez' Oath of Loyalty

PA012316 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2205 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Speech by Col Florencio Florez Aguilar, commander in chief of the National Guard, on the occasion of the General Council of State held at the Presidency of the Republic in Panama City because of Gen Omar Torrijos' death--live]

[Text] Mr President of the Republic, Aristides Royo; Mr Vice President of the Republic, Ricardo de la Espriella; Mr President of the Honorable Assembly; Messrs Ministers of State, comrades-in-arms:

I never thought I would have to carry on my shoulders the responsibility, before our armed institute and the fatherland, of taking command in view of the tragedy about which we all know and which fate has imposed on us.

It is impossible to take the place of our commander, Gen Omar Torrijos, because of his rank and especially because of his stature.

In this moment when words are not enough, I can only offer, together with all my comrades of the staff, our officers, NCO's and enlisted men, our oath to loyally serve the fatherland and its institutions and the Panamanians.

Mr President, in the name of the National Guard, receive our solemn oath to keep on supporting you in your governmental functions and the country's democratic progress. On behalf of our commander and spiritual guide, Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, this will be the decision of our armed institution.

All of us who learned to love and appreciate him, especially his wife and relatives, should resign themselves to his death.

Council of State Resolution

PA020000 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2207 GMT 1 Aug 81

[General Council of State resolution, read by Lorenzo Sanchez Galan, general director of information of the state, on the occasion of the General Council of State held at the Presidency of the Republic in Panama City because of Gen Omar Torrijos' death--live]

[Text] The General Council of State, whereas;

1. The people of the Republic of Panama are experiencing the deepest sorrow as a result of the news of the sudden and premature loss of the life of the creator and leader of the Panamanian revolutionary process, Brig Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera;

2. The illustrious deceased dedicated his life and his efforts to Panama's national cause, succeeding in vindicating the nation's name in all the spheres of international order;

3. That under the direction, guidance and inspiration of Brig Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, it was possible to achieve a negotiation with the biggest military power of the world which, through the effective implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, assures the liberation of the nation's soil from all nationalist presence;

4. Within the nation's internal order, each minute of Brig Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera's life, each of his thoughts and each of his efforts were dedicated in a special way to the redemption of the humble classes and to a popular participation in the duties of the government;

5. That under the direction of Brig Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, Panama's National Guard achieved total fusion with the people and was transformed into the revolution's armed branch which has maintained the climate of social peace and labor which the Republic of Panama has enjoyed for many years;

6. That along with his companions in political strife and the men of our only military institution, the Panamanian people mourn the unexpected death of their guide;

Resolves:

1. To publicly express the sorrow of we men who, under the leadership and inspiration of Brig Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, tried to carry out to the fullest the revolution which he designed for the benefit of the Panamanian people.

2. To declare that Brig Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera's physical disappearance will never mean the disavowal and forgetting of his teachings, nor will it lessen the increasing efforts that we will make in carrying out his task so that his presence will forever remain with us, with others, and with future generations.

3. To join in the expressions of sorrow to his widow, Raquel Pauzner de Torrijos, his children, his brothers and his relatives.

To be communicated and published.

[Signed] Aristides Royo, president of the republic

Ricardo de la Espriella, vice president of the republic

Jorge Eduardo Ritter, minister of government and justice

Jorge Illueca, minister of foreign affairs

Rogelio Fabrega Zarak, minister of finance and treasury

Susana R. de Torrijos, minister of education

Abraham Saied, director of the Social Security Institute

Gustavo Garcia de Paredes, director of the Colon Free Zone

Luis Arias, manager of the National Bank

Luis E. Pavon, manager of the Savings Fund

Edwin Fabrega, general director of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification

Jose Fierro, general director of the National Water and Sanitation Institute

Jose Santos Motta, director of the National Port Authority

Rodrigo Gonzalez, director of the Cerro Colorado Mining Corporation

Olmedo Miranda, attorney general

Aristides Martinez Ortega, director of the National Culture Institute

Ricardo Villalaz, director of the Price Control Office

Jose Luis Sosa, director of the national casinos

Juan Navarro Brin, president of the President Remon Racetrack

Jorge Arosemena, director of the Tourism Institute

Rene Gonzalez, manager of the Farming Development Bank

Berta T. de Arosemena, director of the Human Resources Education and Training Institute

Maritza de Landau, director of the Panamanian Special Rehabilitation Institute

Edgar Ameglio, manager of the National Financial Corporation

Je[illegible]y Wilson, manager of the Agricultural and Livestock Marketing Institute

Santiago Torrijos, manager of the Bayano State Cement Plant

Darien Ayala, manager of La Victoria Sugarmill Corporation

Silverio (Melfi), manager of the National Mortgage Bank

Rigoberto Paredes, director of the General Directorate for Community Development

Alejandro Ayala, general director of the National Sports Institute

Col Florencio Florez Aguilar, chief of National Guard general staff

Olmedo Miranda, attorney general [as heard, listed twice]

Alberto Perez Castrellon, attorney of the administration

Luis de Leon Arias, president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives

Gonzalo Rodrigues Marques, president of the Supreme Court of Justice

Luis Carlos Noriega, president of the Electoral Tribunal

Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque, minister of public works

Alfredo Oranges, minister of agricultural development

Arturo Melo, minister of commerce and industries

Oyden Ortega, minister of labor and social welfare

Jorge Medrano, minister of health

Abel Rodriguez, minister of housing
Damian Castillo, comptroller general
Rafael Aleman, director of the Telecommunications Institute

Diogenes Cedeno Censi, rector of the National University

Capt John Bennet, director of civil aeronautics

National Guard Issues Order

PA012333 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2218 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Special general order issued by the National Guard command--read by announcer]

[Text] This general order of the day is being issued as a special order under the great moral and institutional impact caused by the tragic plane accident in which our great general commander, Omar Torrijos Herrera, was killed. To the uniformed family, it is impossible to find the appropriate adjectives to express our grief and posthumous words to describe him, a man who knew how to be a top leader and a spiritual guide.

The National Guard, in his memory, can only promise to continue struggling, together with the country's conscientious sectors, for the human, political and social principles that were his guides. Our commander stopped being a mere military leader of our institution to project his image throughout our country and beyond our borders to America and the world.

This terrible moment has found us notwithstanding, and as he always wanted, united under any circumstances.

The general staff, the chiefs, officers, NCO's and troops will always remember him with sincere emotion paying the highest tribute to his memory with the firm conviction of the patriotic zeal that we owe to the Republic of Panama which he loved so much, a fatherland which he knew how to extol with his actions.

God summoned him in the countryside that he loved so much. The fatherland will be a witness and arbiter of his life and history.

Let the institution resign itself to his death. Let his wife, children and relatives find sufficient spiritual peace to resign themselves. May our commander rest in peace.

[Signed] Col Florencio Florez A., chief of the general staff

Government Issues Decree

PA020014 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2222 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Government Decree No 117 dated 1 August 1981--read by announcer]

[Text] The president of the republic, exercising his legal rights and considering that:

On 31 July 1981 Brig Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, commander in chief of the National Guard and leader of the Panamanian revolutionary process, died;

Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera held the post of chief of government from 11 October 1972 to 11 October 1978;

Admitting his unquestionable leadership and the influence he exerted on a generation of Panamanians;

Acknowledging the grief and consternation of the Panamanian people over the irreparable loss of he who led a historic nationalistic struggle and embodied Panama's aspirations as a sovereign state;

Decrees and orders:

All flags in the country will fly at half-mast from 2 through 9 August 1981 in mourning for Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera;

The day of the funeral services of this exemplary patriot, 4 August 1981, will be a day of national mourning;

The living thoughts of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera will be the guide and inspiration of the Panamanian Government;

The top honors that the fatherland reserves for its most illustrious children will be rendered to Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera;

To accompany his relatives at this time of grief for them and for the country.

Disseminate and publish.

[Dated] Panama City, 1 August 1981

[Signed] Dr Aristides Royo, preside of the republic, and Jorge Eduardo Ritter, minister of government and justice

GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL, OTHER OFFICIALS ON DEATH

Foreign Minister Illueca

PA030233 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2345 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Interview with Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca by Julio Miller in Panama City on 2 August--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Illueca, could you give us your opinion concerning the death of General Torrijos?

[Answer] I do not think that the country has fully understood the entire scope of Torrijos' death. I think that neither the government nor the opposition were ready for the death of Torrijos. Thank you.

Democratic Revolutionary Party

PA030403 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0018 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Communique issued by the National Executive Committee of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, entitled "Our Commitment With Omar," read by an unidentified person at the PRD headquarters, date of communique not given--live]

[Text] The most renowned Panamanian revolutionary, the man who inspired and became the top leader of the October national process, who inspired and led the PRD, one of the most beloved figures of the Third World movement, is not longer physically with us. His demise has deeply affected not only our people but all the patriots of Latin America and the world.

Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera contributed all of his energy and capabilities to our country's anticolonialist struggle and, along with his comrades-in-arms and the people's movement, he drew up the national liberation and development process for a truly just and democratic fatherland.

The direction that Torrijos gave our revolutionary process will continue to be followed unfailingly and without deviations through its four great pillars: the revolutionary government, the popular power, the National Guard and the PRD; which are closer than ever today because of the unity of the ideals and the goals which are Omar's legacy to all Panamanians.

Omar wanted us to build a party that would be capable of continuing the tasks he had begun, and he said: If I were to fall, pick up the flag, kiss it and continue on.

The enemies of the process should not indulge in wishful thinking. With the participation of all the forces of the people, the PRD will carry out the mission entrusted to it by Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera.

We are likewise aware of Omar's role among the Latin American peoples, and take his Third World commitments upon ourselves; particularly now when our Central American and Caribbean brothers are confronting the transnationals and the dictatorships in a struggle for their national and social liberation. This solidarity is the same solidarity we received from other peoples in our struggles for our sovereign aspirations, and which we will continue to demand in the struggle for the fulfillment, without delay or subterfuges, of the decolonization treaties he obtained.

With the loss of General Torrijos the dreams and hopes of the peasants, workers, students, military, professionals, progressive businessmen, men, women, children and elderly people will not perish.

Omar called us together to build this party which represents his dreams and hopes. Because of this, our loyalty to Omar can only be shown by defending, consolidating and strengthening the social, economic and political conquests which the Panamanian people achieved under his guidance.

Therefore, General Torrijos' funeral will be a demonstration of popular mourning and a mass reaffirmation of the commitment that our struggle will continue until we have achieved the objectives of integral development and national independence with popular participation which are the basis of the revolutionary process.

Fellow countrymen: Our presence at General Torrijos' funeral on Tuesday 4 August will express our determination to continue struggling for national liberation. Omar said that men must always be setting new goals for themselves. We will overcome our grief by setting new revolutionary tasks for ourselves, under our slogan: Struggle for a free and sovereign fatherland for all Panamanians.

[Signed] National Executive Committee, PRD

Christian Democratic Party

PA020240 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Locally, the death of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, former chief of government and current commander of the Panamanian National Guard, brought mixed reactions. One of them was that of Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the National Political Committee of the Christian Democratic Party, who said:

[Begin recording] The Christian Democratic Party understands and respects the grief of the relatives and friends of Gen Omar Torrijos as well as that of his associates in the government and in the National Guard.

With General Torrijos' death a phase has ended in the life of our nation, a phase that began on 11 October 1968 and brought about deep divisions among the Panamanians.

In the new phase that we are about to live, Panamanians must find, with a spirit of brotherhood, the roads that will allow us to achieve the complete and indispensable democratization of our fatherland. [end recording]

Popular Broad Front Leader

PA020242 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] The first pronouncement from a leader of a local political party with regard to General Torrijos' death comes from Renato Pereira of the Popular Broad Front [FRAMPO]. Pereira said that Torrijos' death has broken the bridge of hope of the persecuted and oppressed sectors of Latin America.

Pereira added that there has not been a better man than Torrijos in Panama's recent history. The political void he leaves can only be filled, and not without great difficulties, by a broad convergence of all the political currents that he promoted, Pereira concluded.

Liberal Party Official

PA021318 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0303 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Justo Fidel Palacios interview with David Samudio, prominent Liberal Party politician, on 1 August in Panama City--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] What are your impressions regarding the premature death of the commander in chief of the National Guard, Gen Omar Torrijos?

[Answer] Undoubtedly the death of General Torrijos has brought great sorrow to all the citizens. Of course we must consider General Torrijos a great leader of the Panamanian people. As a public official he was criticized by people who think that his actions were not the most appropriate to the country's interests. But many think that General Torrijos' actions favored the country's interests.

At this time of his death we are not the ones to judge the actions of that official. History will judge his actions in due time and with due impartiality. The actions of a public figure are judged according to the angle from which one sees and analyzes things. General Torrijos will have to be seen from the domestic angle, especially since he was chief of government for 6 years and he guided the revolutionary process since 1968. Regarding his actions abroad he will have to be seen essentially from the point of view of the canal negotiations and the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

However, at this time when there is so much confusion and so much anxiety due to the death of a leader that leaves the members of the revolutionary process without the axis and motor that moved all their political actions, this undoubtedly has been traumatic. Faced with this national trauma the government leaders as well as the members of the opposition should rise to the highest levels demanded by the republic in search of solutions that will lead to a new change in the nation's political life.

[Question] Mr Samudio, what political situation could come about in the country following the premature death of the chief of the National Guard?

[Answer] Undoubtedly General Torrijos was the element that kept together the different political tendencies in the government party. With his death and the loss of that element, in a very short time, we will see the government party make large mistakes in the political arena. These mistakes will lead to its collapse and a decrease in its membership. Naturally the ranks of the opposition will be increased. Consequently, and thinking always about the future and welfare of the country and avoiding as much as possible producing greater traumas in the social sector, the only solution left is the search for national-type solutions that respond to the needs of the large majorities. Some of these solutions were outlined in the political field a long time ago.

[Question] Mr Samudio, in your opinion, could a leadership crisis in government follow the death of General Torrijos?

[Answer] Without a doubt. Such a vacuum is never good for a government. To govern you need leadership, you need public trust, you need knowledge of all the national problems. When you do not have all these requirements, then the only answer left is to begin refusing power so that it may be passed on to those who do have the confidence of the citizens.

CONEP President

PA020442 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0148 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Interview with Dulcidio Gonzalez, president of the National Council of Private Enterprise, CONEP, by Justo Fidel Palacios; in Panama City on 1 August--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Don Dulcidio, what are the thoughts of the businessmen of CONEP regarding the lamentable demise of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera?

[Answer] Well, Palacios, you must understand that as Panamanians we businessmen are not above...[does not complete sentence]. What we fell is more than anything that I can put into words. The loss of Torrijos in that tragic accident--and I believe that this is a national tragedy--has disconcerted us. I believe that Panama has lost a great man. History will take care of this. History will place him where he deserves to be.

You should recall that the other day I was saying that General Torrijos was a man, a hill and a flag [referring to Ancon Hill and the flag there]. No one can deny that this was and is the belief of the businessmen. To answer your question about the feelings of the businessmen of the country; well, this is a very great loss, an enormous loss.

Palacios, sincerely, I don't believe that I am in a condition to express the thoughts and feelings....[does not complete sentence]. I believe that what I am saying reflects everything I discussed this afternoon with my friends and the businessmen of the country. Our reaction has been one and the same: We are all shocked by what has happened. That is all I can say.

[Question] Don Dulcidio, we would like to know your opinion as a citizen.

[Answer] No one can begrudge Omar Torrijos Herrera all that he did for this country. As I said before when you asked me about the businessmen's feelings, history will show what he did. This is the time when things fall into place, when things become clear, and when men forget about small things to focus on the large ones. This is the reaction of a man, a citizen, and, I repeat, this could be the feelings of many men, I would say of all men, in this country.

There is one other thing that I would like to point out. Omar Torrijos was not only Panama; he was not limited to our geographical boundaries. Torrijos took Panama to the entire world. These are things that must be taken into account. That is why I say we cannot begrudge Torrijos anything. On the world level, Panama was a small dot on the map; just a little canal. And Omar Torrijos took us to world prominence. Faced with this fact, what can you think? If you are a human being with feelings, love, warmth; you have to feel that you have lost a man, a great Panamanian. This, Palacios, is all I can tell you. I can't tell you anything more about Omar Torrijos.

CNTP Secretary General

PA020325 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0235 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Interview with Angel Gomez, secretary general of the National Federation of Panamanian Workers, CNTP, by unidentified reporter, in Panama City on 1 August--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] What are your impressions regarding the sudden death of Gen Omar Torrijos, commander in chief of the National Guard?

[Answer] The premature demise of General Torrijos has crushed the entire working class. Proof of this is that we are here with some of the middle-level leaders of our labor unions and federations. To us his death is very painful.

We plan to participate in a large rally of the entire working class, under the banner of the CNTP, along with the independent labor unions that are usually more or less in agreement on certain issues with the CNTP. We are also going to attend the funeral, and we are going to ask the government to allow the Executive Secretariat of the CNTP to form an honor guard for at least 5 minutes at the cathedral on Monday.

To us, General Torrijos is no longer here with us physically, but we will continue to defend the achievements of his government, such as the popular power, the peasant settlements, and the Panamanian people's struggle for its independence in the [words indistinct], which was led by General Torrijos.

NEWS MEDIA REPORT, COMMENT ON TORRIJOS' DEATH

Special TV News Programs

PA030429 [Editorial Report] Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish begins at 2300 GMT on 2 August a special 90-minute news program devoted to reportage on the death of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, former chief of government and commander in chief of the National Guard; who was killed in a plane crash on 31 July near Coclesito, Cocle Province, Republic of Panama. The program replays coverage of the 1 August General Council of State and then carries recorded coverage from Penonome, Cocle Province, on the details of the recovery of the bodies of General Torrijos and the other six persons killed in the plane accident. The state reports that Col Armando Contreras was personally directing the operations and shows the arrival of the bodies at the Penonome airport and, later on, the arrival at the Panamanian Air Force base at Tocumen. A motorcade led by Mrs Raquel Pauzner de Torrijos riding in a blue station wagon that carries General Torrijos' body enclosed in a plastic bag then heads to the Paitilla Medical Center in Panama City. President Aristides Royo driving his own car, accompanied by Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella, follows Mrs Torrijos' vehicle. A large crowd which includes numerous government officials, and personal friends are awaiting the motorcade when it arrives at the hospital.

Following coverage at the hospital, the announcers then read the funeral arrangements, and carry short interviews with people on the streets, the archbishop of Panama, politicians, labor leaders, and some government officials. Some of these interviews are repeats of interviews broadcast on 1 August.

Several condolence messages from other countries are then read, including one from the prime minister of Japan. The television station then carries films recorded during "Torrijos' last live appearance on television," when he accompanied a Japanese mission visiting in Panama concerning "the possibility of the construction of a sea-level canal through Panama."

After announcing that General Torrijos' remains will be taken to the top of Ancon Hill at 0830 on 3 August, the announcers once again read the funeral arrangements. This is followed by a report on the foreign dignitaries that will be arriving for the funeral. The announcers read excerpts of various communiques issued by several organizations regretting Torrijos' death, such as the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives who describe him as "the architect who formed a new concept of the Panamanian state, the founder of the people's power which is now operating." More communiques are read, such as the one issued by the National Council of Private Enterprise, as well as by other private organizations, cultural groups, and athletic associations.

The Circuito RPC Television announcer also reads the following report, without comment: "The Soviet radio said today that General Torrijos might have been assassinated by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. The Soviet radio report said that the plane accident in which Torrijos was killed might have been planned by the CIA, adding that the CIA has been behind several attempts on the life of the late Central American leader."

After reading other reports on commentaries attributed to various Latin American leaders, the announcer reads a report saying that the Nicaraguan newspaper, EL NUEVO DIARIO, carries banner headlines on Torrijos' death and he says that the newspaper "wonders if there was any foul play or sabotage" in the accident. The announcers read various quotes from other Latin American newspapers, all praising Torrijos.

Circuito RPC Television reporter Julio Miller then reports live from Panama City that "prominent Latin American leaders" have already arrived at the El Panama Hilton Hotel. These leaders are not listed or cited by name. Miller also reports on a vigil which is currently taking place in front of the Paitilla Medical Center where the body will remain until 3 August. The cameras show a large crowd carrying torches and surrounding an enormous portrait of Torrijos, draped with the Panamanian flag. Among those present are the ministers of health, of agriculture and livestock, of commerce, and other "high-ranking officials," not further identified.

After this report, members of the RPC Television staff Justo Fidel Palacios and Arquimedes Fernandez conclude their special program. The television station then returns to its normal programming.

Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish begins to carry at 0000 GMT on 3 August a special 60-minute program, similar to the Circuito RPC Television program, which concentrates primarily on passages from Torrijos' life and actions. Televisora Nacional staff members Luis Maria Noli and Luis Alberto Carrizo read quotes from his speeches and extensively summarized his outstanding achievements and note that following his death, "his people weep for him," and that "Omar will rest in peace, a peace within the framework of one of his thoughts made a reality; once we have a fatherland where wealth will be distributed better, where all Panamanians will be able to work, where education will not just be a privilege; and once we have found a system of national development which will prevent a situation in which some Panamanians are starving to death while others are dying of indigestion." This is followed by a summary of the "most outstanding aspects of the life of General Torrijos Herrera," using films.

Televisora Nacional then reports on the arrival of Torrijos' body in Panama City, funeral arrangements, as well as various interviews with government officials, church hierarchy, athletes, politicians, labor leaders, and so forth.

The Televisora Nacional reporters then continue summarizing Torrijos' achievements and history. Brief portions of several communiques issued by local groups are read, including those from the National Council of Private Enterprises, the National Federation of Panamanian Workers, the Union of Panamanian Women, and so forth. The announcers also read without comments the report attributed to Moscow radio, as well as a communique issued by the Sandinist National Liberation Front which was sent by the Nicaraguan Embassy in Panama City.

LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA

PA021736 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 2 Aug 81 p A-1, A-4

[Editorial: "Torrijos Has Died"]

[Text] Deeply moved--as all of the country's sectors without any distinction must be at this point, because he and his ideals were a substantial part of the republic--we hastily write this note. We ask the same anguished question which many Panamanians have begun asking upon hearing the news of the tragic death of Gen Torrijos, indisputable popular leader of the revolutionary process begun in our country on 11 October 1968.

Apparently there is no doubt that the tragedy which cost the life of General Torrijos was one of many recent aviation accidents. Even prestigious commercial airlines, whose crew members are all highly qualified professionals of proven experience, have had accidents. Atmospheric turbulence--this is the storm season--a sudden change of wind, an unexpected defect in the motors or even a sudden dizziness or fainting spell by the pilot can cause a catastrophe; like some that have unfortunately occurred in air navigation despite the gradual improvement of planes and of the sophisticated flight instruments.

Amid our sincere tribulation--and although this will not serve us as any consolation--we hope that the death of Torrijos and those accompanying him has merely been due to a singular unfortunate accident. We hope that it was the exclusive work of fate. The investigation that will be conducted will duly establish what happened; it will reveal the facts and dispel any doubt that might have arisen. Such an investigation is absolutely necessary in order to reestablish our people's peace of mind, which is currently disturbed by the extremely painful news of the tragic death of a man who had earned, through his courage, integrity and patriotism, a privileged place in the history of his country and in the hearts of Panamanians.

At this hour of great sadness and sorrow which weighs upon us, we believe it a fundamental and unavoidable civic duty to maintain peace and serenity at all costs so the state's institutions created under the inspiration and guidance of the late general can continue functioning normally, without disruptions of any kind. As he himself once said, "If I fall, kiss the flag and continue." This was his noble and patriotic legacy, which we are obliged to fulfill.

We extend our most sincere expressions of sorrow to General Torrijos' family, and very especially to his distinguished wife, his children and his brothers and sisters. We also extend our condolences to the members of the National Guard general staff and to the other units of our armed forces in the certainty that, overcoming the justified grief caused by the tragic disappearance of their leader, they will prevent any attempt to disrupt the national institutional order.

LA PRENSA Editorial

PA021844 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] LA PRENSA extends its most heartfelt condolences to the relatives and friends of General Torrijos and bows respectfully before such a loss. The death of every human being is an occasion for sorrow. We had always been opposed to General Torrijos, but we were opposed to him for purely political reasons; personal feelings were not involved. We opposed the regime which from 11 October 1968 built its whole political structure on Torrijos. Everything revolved around him; no one ignored that the authority of the other leaders of the process was delegated by the foremost leader and stemmed from the level of confidence which Torrijos accorded him. In fact, the 1972 constitution designated Torrijos chief of state, an effective leadership which he never ceased to exercise. For 12 years and 9 months he had more power and fewer limitations than any other government leader in our history. Therefore, for better or worse, he had the greatest responsibility for the course which the Panamanian nation took during this period. Future historians will pass definitive judgment on this dramatic chapter of our history, not those of us who are passionately living. With the disappearance of the caudillo it is inly natural that the regime structured by him is entering a deep crisis, as evinced by the paralysis that has gripped his successors. This crisis, laden with danger and questions, also offers all Panamanians, both supporters as well as opponents of the government, an opportunity to make an important correction in the erroneous course upon which the October 1968 coupists set our fatherland. And we must build our public life not on a person, but on solid and lasting institutions. We can accomplish this objective only by calling elections for a constituent assembly. Once the institutionally changes are made, we must do our utmost to improve our national life from the top down so that the changes wanted by the majority will be carried out not by street violence or by authoritarian imposition of the armed forces, but by the civilized methods which a true democracy provides. We propose something more radical than transformations in the political field: We want to create a proper climate for the growth of new forms of coexistence among citizens which will permit all differences while maintaining national solidarity.

LA REPUBLICA Comment

PA021812 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 2 Aug 81 p]-A

[Editorial: "Let's Move Forward...the Struggle Continues; 'If I Fall, Kiss the Flag, and Continue'"; passage in all capitals published in boldface type]

[Text] The Panamanian people--the masses that saw in Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera the road for their liberation, the achievement of the goals for national improvement and the struggle for the moral regeneration of the republic--received the news of the death of Gen Omar Torrijos--hero of the Panamanian fatherland, soldier of liberation and the man who with persistence, dedication and patriotism, led the country to the end of the shameful era of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty and set a historical date for complete freedom and sovereignty--with shock first and with deep pain and desperation second.

Omar Torrijos Herrera has died physically, but his presence will prevail among the Panamanians who will always see in his example the reason for the fatherland to exist, the reason for our struggles, the reason for his domestic and international tours which took him everywhere on this planet to promote the Panamanian cause and present the Panamanian truth until he received the massive support from all nations of the world for the cause of a country geographically small, but a giant in the struggle for sovereignty.

General Torrijos Herrera's life was devoted to the fatherland and the humble people of our nation. He knew how to motivate affection by giving it; as he always said: "Those who give love receive love." And Torrijos received the love of the Panamanians who, even though they had different ideologies, saw in him the banner of the national struggle for liberation, for the people's causes and for the improvement of the unredeemed man, the poor woman, and the child whom he always called "the favorite son of the revolution."

The entire nation, with emotion, calmness and dignity, followed each one of his steps beginning with that historic moment in which he appeared in the country's life by leading the October revolutionary movement which cut off the roots of the vicious state of political immorality that had covered the nation. Torrijos knew how to motivate the people toward goals which were never before imagined. The country walked with him in that tireless "domestic patrolling" that he carried out to seek in each community, man, woman and child the reason for being of the Panamanians; their hope and the truth of what they expected from the new fatherland which historically began with the incidents of 11 October 1968.

To gather at these moments, while we are in anguish, everything that Omar Torrijos Herrera meant and means to our fatherland is practically impossible. This is a moment of historic anguish that shows us how Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera gave his life precisely carrying out his historical "domestic patrolling." When he met his fate he was traveling over the Ola region, in the mountains of Toabre, on his way to Indian communities which believed in him and saw in him the banner of dignity for the unredeemed masses.

Perhaps no Panamanian will ever fill our history with so many important actions. He was a tireless fighter for our nationality. He was a leader in the struggle for our sovereignty. With stubborn determination, he put an end to the perpetuity of the colonial presence in Panama.

To the Panamanians who believe in our historic destiny, General Omar Torrijos Herrera has not died. His physical absence does not mean that we are going to lower the banners of our struggles for national improvement. It does not mean that we are going to abandon the trenches that he pointed out for each one of us, soldiers of liberation, dignity and sovereignty.

Omar Torrijos Herrera died carrying out his duty and fulfilling his mission within the domestic patrolling...his exemplary life, just as that of Justo Arosemena, will light up the horizon of the fatherland and it will always be present because, for us the Panamanians, Torrijos has not died. Wherever he is, he will always be the guide who tells us: LET'S MOVE FORWARD, THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES; IF I FALL, KISS THE FLAG, AND CONTINUE.

General Torrijos Herrera's name will remain written in the immortality of the fatherland because he fertilized it with his dreams and actions. This is the patrimony of great men and--paraphrasing that famous historical saying--"his glory will spread just as the shadows spread when the sun goes down."

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OFFICIALS EXPRESS CONDOLENCES

Castro Message; Cuba Mourning

PA021932 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] The peoples of Central American and the Caribbean, for whose liberation Gen Omar Torrijos worked so hard, will feel his loss as a fighter from among their own ranks, says the message of condolence sent to the Panamanian authorities by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Cuban Councils of Ministers and of State; on the occasion of the death of the head of the Panamanian National Guard.

The note adds that with Torrijos' death, Cuba loses a conscientious, loyal and honorable friend. The message affirms that General Torrijos will go down in the history of both his country and Latin American as the major protagonist and stalwart fighter in the long struggle for the recovery of his people's rights over the Panama Canal and the full sovereignty of his fatherland.

For our Latin American peoples, Castro's message says in conclusion, Torrijos constitutes a symbol of the efforts on behalf of continental unity in the fight for hemispheric identity and definitive unity.

Meanwhile, the Cuban Council of state has decided to decree 3 days of official mourning for the death of the Panamanian leader. For this reason, the national flag will be at half-staff at Cuban public buildings and military installations on 2, 3 and 4 August.

Cuba's papers have also reported extensively on the tragic death of the head of the Panamanian National Guard.

Today's edition of the Havana paper JUVENTUD REBELDE has a black band and under the headline Deep Consternation Over the Death of Omar Torrijos carries abundant material on the Panamanian leader's life.

Salvadoran Government

PA020200 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2145 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] The Salvadoran Government junta today expressed in an official communique that it regrets the death of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, former chief of government and commander of the Panamanian National Guard.

The revolutionary government junta, in its own name and in the name of the Salvadoran people, relays to the Panamanian people and to the Panamanian National Guard its expressions of sincere regret over the tragic death of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, the communique states. It adds that El Salvador remembers Gen Omar Torrijos with appreciation since he began his professional training at the Gen Gerardo Barrios Military School in San Salvador, from where he graduated with the rank of second lieutenant.

The revolutionary government junta forwards its expressions of condolences to the people and Government of Panama as well as to the family of the illustrious deceased, the Salvadoran Government communique concludes.

Costa Rican President Carazo

PA020304 Panama City Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] From San Jose, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo presented, via telephone, his condolences on the death of Gen Omar Torrijor Herrera to the Torrijos family, government officials and the people of Panama.

Speaking to the Costa Rican press, President Carazo said that he and the Panamanian leader shared a great friendship; and that Torrijos understood better than most people the situation that Costa Rica went through with the president of Nicaragua, Anastasio Somaza Debayle. Carazo recognized the help given by General Torrijos during 1978 and 1979 which, he believed, helped keep the peace in Costa Rica.

Carazo added that now the government and people of Costa Rica must be one with the government and people of Panama, and that all Costa Ricans should remember Omar Torrijos Herrera. Carazo also said that he would not be able to attend the funeral of the late leader because it coincides with the FRG foreign minister's visit to Costa Rica.

Dominican Republic's Pena

PA021308 Paris AFP in Spanish 0422 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Santo Domingo, 1 Aug (AFP)--Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD], regretted today the tragic death of Panamanian Gen Omar Torrijos, saying that it "represents a harsh blow for the cause of independence and freedom of Latin America."

The political leader said that at one time, Torrijos was the symbol of the struggle of all Latin American peoples for their sovereignty. In this regard, he mentioned what he described as "an unparalleled political battle against the United States which culminated with the signing of the Torrijos-Carter treaties."

The top leader of the PRD, the party in power, and president of the Socialist International for Latin America, said that Torrijos "was the only dictator who retired and returned the government to his country."

"When he talked to me," the PRD leader added, "Torrijos used to tell me that he was a repentent dictator and that he would never again be president of his country."

Mexico's Lopez Portillo

PA022017 Paris AFP in Spanish 1927 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Mexico, 2 Aug (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo said today that he was "truly moved" by the death of Gen Omar Torrijos, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard.

Interviewed at the end of an official ceremony in this capital, Lopez Portillo said that "Torrijos was a young man, an exemplary man, a strong fighter who represented a new Latin American political class."

The Mexican chief of state added that "I met with him during critical moments of the most significant phases of his exemplary struggle and I was deeply moved by his death because he was an man sho still had much to offer that struggle against colonialism, that struggle of anticolonialism which characterizes our history."

Mexico's Foreign Secretary

PA021312 Paris AFP in Spanish 0430 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Aug (AFP)--Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations Jorge Castaneda today paid homage to the "source of inspiration of the Panamanian Government's independence posture" in a message of condolence sent to his Panamanian colleague in connection with the tragic death of Gen Omar Torrijos.

From Cancun, where he is attending a preparatory meeting for the North-South conference, the Mexican foreign secretary asserted that "the people of Mexico join the sorrow and deep regret caused by the irreparable loss."

In addition, it was recalled here that Panama's strongman always found supporters for Panama's struggle for the new canal treaties, whose ratification ceremony Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo attended in 1978.

Three years earlier, Torrijos, who was then chief of the Panamanian Government, was paid an official visit by the then Mexican chief of state, Luis Echeverria.

On 15 December 1969, 1 year after the movement that took him to power, Torrijos was in this capital on a private visit when he had to return to his country hurriedly to put down a coup d'etat.

Colombia's Foreign Minister

PA020116 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2102 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Bogota, 1 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Minister of Foreign Affairs Carlos Lemos Simmonds today expressed the Colombian Government's shock over the death of Gen Omar Torrijos, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard.

The foreign minister announced that Colombia will be officially represented at the former chief of government's funeral.

Peruvian President Belaunde

PY022142 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1747 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Lima, 2 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--President Fernando Belaunde Terry today lamented the death of Gen Omar Torrijos, the former Panamanian chief of state, and said that his disappearance will be felt by the whole continent.

Belaunde told newsmen that the figure of General Torrijos had been tied to the reaffirmation of the sovereignty of his country.

He added: He was a man of very special qualities, very generous and simple and he had the vision to find a young statesman like Aristides Royo, who was later elected Panamanian president.

General Torrijos died Friday in an airplane accident while traveling in the interior.

Ecuadorean President Hurtado

PA021554 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Sympathy message to Panamanian President Aristides Royo from Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea on the occasion of Gen Omar Torrijos' death--read by announcer]

[Text] Dr Aristides Royo
President of the Republic of Panama:

I am painfully touched by the tragic death of Gen Omar Torrijos, former chief of state and present commander of the National Guard of that brother country which is so close to the hearts of the Ecuadorean people. On behalf of the Ecuadorean people and the government I represent, I express our most heartfelt condolences.

With the same courage and talent with which he defended the legitimate rights of his nation, General Torrijos fought tirelessly for the noble causes of Latin America and the developing world. His loss is lamentable. Receive my highest regards as well as my solidarity.

Spain's Foreign Minister

PA021450 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1321 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Madrid, 2 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca stated today, in a eulogy for Gen Omar Torrijos who died in an air crash, that Torrijos had placed his personal international prestige at the service of social peace, liberty, and democracy in Central America.

"He was, in fact, with President (Jimmy) Carter, the very architects of the treaties whereby the U.S. Government recognized Panamanian sovereignty over the canal.

"After the treaty ratification he held the highest powers, but he knew when to leave power, when to give way to less personalistic forms of power," he said.

King Juan Carlos of Spain and President Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo sent telegrams of condolence to Panamanian President Aristides Royo.

Foreign Delegations Arriving

PA030138 Paris AFP in Spanish 0123 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Panama City, 2 Aug (AFP)--[Words indistinct] of the Cuban Government, Fidel Castro, will arrive shortly in Panama City to attend the funeral of Gen Omar Torrijos, according to unofficial sources.

Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government junta, and other Nicaraguan Government officials will also arrive in Panama City, where hundreds of representatives from foreign countries will be present to pay homage to the person who was "Panama's strongman."

The body of General Torrijos, who died on Friday in an air crash will be buried on Tuesday after funeral ceremonies at the municipal cemetery in this capital.

Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, a personal friend of Torrijos, arrived in this country for the funeral, it was learned.

It has been confirmed that a Venezuelan delegation headed by Dr Jose Rodriguez Iturbe, president of the Advisory Committee of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry, will attend. It was also announced that the U.S. delegation will be arriving tomorrow, but it was not announced who will be in it.

It has been confirmed that Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican Republic's Democratic Revolutionary Party, and former Spanish President Adolfo Suarez will also attend the funeral.

The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic will be represented at the funeral by Minister of Energy Hahamoti Baba.

The OAS delegation will be headed by Secretary General Alejandro Orfila and his wife.

France will send Pierre Morel, technical adviser of the presidency, as the representative of the president.

The possible arrival of Fidel Castro has not yet been officially confirmed.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT DUARTE COMMENTS ON STATE OF SIEGE

PA312312 Paris AFP in Spanish 1811 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 31 Jul (AFP)--The state of siege will be extended once again in El Salvador. This can be inferred from the remarks of President Jose Napoleon Duarte who admitted today that the conditions which led to the establishment of the state of siege still exist in the country.

"I must be honest in admitting this," the president said in a statement at a reception for the national press on the occasion of the celebration of Salvadoran Newsmen's Day.

Regarding the laws that the Justice Ministry is currently studying in an effort to replace the state of siege with special legislation to legally confront terrorism and violence, Duarte said that he hopes that this objective will be achieved soon.

"We want freedom of expression to be fully in effect one day, without restrictions of any kind," he said, explaining that the government is currently not restricting that freedom as far as what is said "but simply making sure that society will not be affected by a psychological process that could cause bigger problems."

The Salvadoran Government has promised elections for next year but various sectors have pointed out here that the state of siege will prevent the holding of free elections.

"In a state of war, psychological warfare is much more dangerous than the war with bullets," Duarte said. He noted that 1 week ago the country and the world were placed in a state of uncertainty due to reports about his alleged removal from the junta and kidnapping, reports which he described as false.

VENCEREMOS SAYS GARCIA 'ONLY SPOKESMAN' OF JUNTA

PA312321 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Colonel Garcia has become the only spokesman of the dictatorship, thereby displacing junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

On a national network, the superpoliceman of the dictatorship said that political power is not negotiable. In addition, Colonel Garcia completely refrained from commenting on the Honduran Foreign Ministry's protest over the landing of Salvadoran troops and helicopters on its territory in open violation of Honduran territorial integrity.

REBELS REPORTEDLY READYING FOR 'NEW OFFENSIVE'

PA010230 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] The Salvadoran guerrillas are getting ready for a new offensive as you can see in these satellite views which arrived at our studios this afternoon. [camera shows a 15-second shot of a guerrilla throwing homemade grenades at a tree]

Their troops control most of the rural sector in El Salvador's southeast, a mountainous region near the Pacific coast. [camera shows a 25-second shot of several guerrillas making booby traps which consist of spikes inlaid in logs, and placing them in trenches in the jungle]

The guerrillas' training includes practice with explosives made by the guerillas themselves. The guerrillas have set up their training centers and secret garrisons in the mountainous areas and have established themselves in that sector of the country to try to control a government post located in a school on the other side of the valley.

You can see that those in training include teenagers, children and any human being who can adapt to the training which includes tactics and the handling of weapons. [camera shows a 15-second shot of about 10 boys, whose ages range from 10 to 13 years, running in a circle with wooden rifles in their hands and performing drills, and then a 3-second shot of about 10 older armed guerrillas who are approaching the site]

In reality, the participation of the community is complete, as you can see. [camera shows a 10-second close-up shot of about 20 people grouped together outside and chanting slogans]

REPORTAGE ON ARMY, GUERRILLA MOVEMENTS, CLASHES

Rebels Occupy Radio Lorenzana

PA010313 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Several men carrying large caliber weapons today occupied the Radio Lorenzana station in San Vicente, El Salvador, to transmit a war bulletin of the extremists in El Salvador. The radio station directors said that the station operator was subdued at gunpoint and later tied up. The war bulletin transmission lasted 30 minutes.

New Operation on Guazapa Hill

PA021428 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0443 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 30 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--The armed forces reported today that a new military operation has been launched by the armed forces to locate guerrilla redoubts in the area of Guazapa Hill, 20 km northeast of the capital.

The report points out that military groups began stationing themselves in the zone yesterday and have dismantled four ultraleft rebel camps. It adds that two soldiers were killed in clashes with the guerrillas, but did not mention how many guerrillas were killed.

In another incident related to the wave of violence that is affecting the country, the police reported that in the city of San Vicente, 60 km west of the Salvadoran capital, a radio station was taken over today by members of ultraleftist groups. The police report said that the occupation lasted 30 minutes and that during that time the guerrillas broadcasted a recording calling for an uprising among the 45,000 residents of the city. Later several policemen arrived at the scene, interrupted the transmission and untied a radio announcer and two station employees.

This is the first time in 4 months that a radio station has been taken over by the leftist guerrillas who are trying to overthrow the Salvadoran civilian-military junta.

GUERRILLAS VIEW HONDURAN BORDER SITUATION

PA011902 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] After the Honduran newspaper TIEMPO and other newspaper media and international agencies waged an intensive campaign, the Honduran Government issued an official communique protesting the violation of Honduran territory by Salvadoran troops striving to annihilate our revolutionary forces in Chalatenango.

The Honduran statement has many positive aspects, especially because the military-Christian Democratic junta had emphatically denied the operation. This once again reveals the false, irresponsible and aggressive nature of the junta. However, this same statement reveals that allegedly, in order to prevent new violations of Honduran territory, a greater vigilance will be maintained; that is, the border zone will practically be put under military control.

This is cause for concern, since the massacre at Sumpul River is still fresh in our minds. There hundreds of our countrymen seeking refuge in Honduras were murdered. The refugee camps will again be in danger of becoming concentration camps.

We can also predict that with the Honduran troops at the border, the Salvadoran Army will have greater support in similar operations it can mount in the future, acting with greater impunity. This is not speculation, it falls within the imperialist plans of involving the Honduran and Guatemalan armies in the conflict affecting our country. The regionalization of the war is the clear and present intent of the U.S. Government.

In view of this imminent threat we appeal to our brothers in Central America to oppose this imperialist penetration, which would bleed the Central American peoples, and in particular urge the Honduran people to join their democratic, progressive and revolutionary forces [words indistinct] an obedient pawn of the genocidal military-Christian Democratic junta. No to military control of the border zone. Yes to Central American unity. Yes to the struggle for peace and justice. Our Salvadoran people in arms extend their fraternal hands to all the peoples of Central America which, like us, dream of a tomorrow with freedom and peace in the region.

Green Berets in La Virtud

PA021406 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] According to SALPRESS, some U.S. Green Berets are controlling La Virtud, in the border area between Honduras and El Salvador. Three U.S. officers, Capt Michael (Fullan) and two sergeants, confirmed that they entered Honduras on 1 July with the authorization of the National Security Council of Washington. The eight Green Berets belong to the 7th Special Battalion of Ft Gullick in the Canal Zone.

(Fullan) stressed that the thousands of Salvadoran refugees in the border area have been placed under a state of military siege and control. He said that more Green Berets, who fought with U.S. troops in Vietnam, will arrive in La Virtud from the Canal Zone soon.

DUARTE COMMENTS ON EFFECTS OF TORRIJOS' DEATH

PA020353 Paris AFP in Spanish 0116 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 1 Aug (AFP)--Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte said today he was very much affected by the news of the death of Gen Omar Torrijos, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, who died yesterday in an airplane accident in his country.

Duarte recalled that Torrijos was a student at the Military School of El Salvador during the time when Duarte was on the faculty of that study center, where he taught topography and ballistics.

"All tragic deaths such as that of General Torrijos or the recent case of the death of Jaime Roldos of Ecuador come as a real shock," the head of state said. Duarte said that an official note in the name of the Salvadoran Government and people will be sent as an expression of sympathy to the Panamanian people.

"There is no doubt that the presence of General Torrijos was always important in Central American events and his death will have an effect one way or another," the chief of state remarked. Duarte voiced the opinion that power in Panama may possibly be the object of some (?change) in the wake of the Panamanian leader's death, pointing out that "in turn, this would affect Central American politics."

"The death of a prominent man of the political world, whether or not he is in the government, always affects both national and international relations," he emphasized, stating at the same time that "in the case of General Torrijos, it will affect the domestic politics of Panama and that of the region [word indistinct]."

According to Duarte's statements, Torrijos' initial stance regarding the problems of El Salvador had changed in a (?considerable) way recently (?because) he had adjusted [recitificado] some original positions."

The Salvadoran president said that he does not see any change coming in the relations between Panama and El Salvador as a result of the death of Torrijos, who did not support the present Salvadoran regime and who supported the efforts which are being made in the international arena to achieve a political solution to the Salvadoran crisis.

RADIO VENCEREMOS AFFIRMS SALVADORAN LOCATION

PA021915 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Among other nonsense, Duarte recently told the press that Radio Venceremos is in Nicaragua. What a mistake, especially after he himself ridiculously announced that our radio station had been destroyed. It is amazing, since on one occasion he came up with the idea to present a modest little wire as evidence that the voice of the insurgents, as he calls us, had been silenced.

But if Radio Venceremos is not in Salvadoran territory, how could it have broadcast our attacks against the dictatorship in Joateca and in Meanguera, and how could it have broadcast for 15 days from Villa el Rosario, a town seized by the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] We are right under your nose, Mr Duarte. We are your daily headache.

If we are not in Salvadoran territory, Mr Duarte, why did you drop so many bombs and fire so many machineguns against Radio Venceremos in Guacamaya?

Like this war, Mr Duarte, like the lessons given to the people, the revolutionary schools and the literacy brigades, we are an expression of the people's power, which is the preamble to victory.

VENCEREMOS WARNS STATION TO BE 'TAKEN OVER'

PA010256 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Your attention please. We have received reports that Radio Venceremos will be taken over [tomada] Sunday at 0800 [1400 GMT]. We ask you to please listen to Radio Venceremos at 0800 Sunday.

Peaceful Invasion by Children

PA021515 [Editorial Report] The clandestine station Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador at 1400 GMT on 2 August reports that it is being invaded by some 70 peasant children. When asked the reason for the peaceful takeover, the children explained that they wish to issue a call to the peoples of the world to support the struggle of the Salvadoran people. The children also say that they wish to call attention to the plight of children as well as adults in the war-torn nation. Many children are heard speaking at once. Slogans are chanted and songs are sung.

NICARAGUA

DECAPITALIZATION LAW COVERS PERSONAL PROPERTY

PA312240 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Decapitalizers will answer to the state for their personal property. Caretakers of property belonging to people absent from Nicaragua have until 23 August to inform the Justice Ministry of the contracts and agreements they have.

We shall be energetic in implementing the decapitalization law, Justice Minister Ernesto Castillo said today. Speaking at a news conference today at 1500, the Nicaraguan Justice Minister defined his position on implementation.

Reactionary sectors, the enemies of the people, have tried to manipulate and raise a fuss about the decrees announced on 19 July, seeking to create a panic which should be felt only in Miami, because that is where the capital stolen from the people has gone.

Minister Ernesto Castillo said: The decapitalization law will obviously affect the bourgeoisie and not the working class; The financers and those with economic power will feel the impact. But in the case of those absent from Nicaragua, the Justice Ministry will investigate and determine who fled from Nicaragua for political reasons and who are exploiting their former properties and decapitalizing them. Persons who have sound reasons for being out of the country, who can prove that their property is being used for the good of the revolutionary process and does not serve as means of enrichment and exploitation, have nothing to worry about.

He referred to the specific case of housing. All those having power-of-attorney, or are tenants of landlords abroad, will have to present their contracts at the Justice Ministry in order to permit an investigation into these properties. The revolutionary government has learned that many Somozists have been receiving money in dollars for the rent of houses, thereby draining capital belonging to the people. In instances in which this maneuver is proven, the state will confiscate the property. Minister Castillo also said that tenants who abide by the new regulation will have their contracts respected, but that from now on they will have to make their payments to the state.

Those who try to evade this government decree will, sooner or later, be investigated by the government and will have to pay what they owe to the state and will have to go to Miami to get their money back.

In the case of decapitalized firms, Minister Castillo said, with emphasis: "Everyone must realize that no decree from the government junta can be appealed or that any writ can be served against it. This government is the expression of the people, who have attained their victory and liberation.

Those who have decapitalized firms will have to answer for their personal property if the looted firms do not cover the investments or credits allegedly received to reactivate them.

We have here an excerpt of Minister Castillo's statements: [begin recording] I also wanted to inform you that in regard to decapitalization, the government junta did send a decree to the Council of State which will be published this afternoon. This decree expands the decapitalization concepts which referred only to the flow of capital out of the country. Now it covers any economic impairment of the firm that keeps it from operating normally.

We have also included confiscation to sanction decapitalization. Confiscations will not only affect the decapitalized firm but also the personal property of decapitalizers when the economic situation of the firm does not permit it to face its economic reactivation.

This was included in the law because many businessmen openly decapitalized some firms and owned other property in the country. An example of this is the San Martin Packing House. There were many capitalists who decapitalized it, yet owned other property. Therefore we are now going to extend confiscation even to the personal property of those who in some way or another participate in decapitalization maneuvers.

So much for the decapitalization law. Before beginning the question and answer period I merely wanted to explain that we must not allow the reactionary sectors to create a climate of uncertainty or panic, expecially among those sectors that should have no fears and that on the contrary will benefit from these measures approved by the revolutionary government. If there is going to be any panic, it will not be felt in Nicaragua, but in Miami. They have felt this panic since they fled from the country. In Nicaragua what we must feel is joy, because we are going to recover for the people more property that will be rationally distributed by the state.

In accordance with the policy outlined by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at no time will we take action against productive sectors, responsible Nicaraguans using their property here in Nicaragua, and even those who have just reasons for being out of the country. [end recording]

State Council Approves Laws

PA021748 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] After lengthy and heated debates, the members of the State Council yesterday approved two very important laws. One prevents and fights capital depletion. Its essential objective is to protect the material interests of our people from the clutches of the traitorous and proimperialist bourgeoise.

The law points out the various ways in which capital can be depleted from an enterprise and how workers should report this crime. The regulations establish that after an accusation has been made the state has (?43) days to confirm the confiscation or return of the enterprise.

One of the most heated debates occurred during the discussion of Article 4 which prohibits the seizures and occupations of the enterprises [by workers].

The law on nationality was also approved. It fills a vacuum in our legislation since there was no law on this after the abolition of the Somozist political constitution. One of the articles of this law establishes that those condemned for treason against the fatherland, those who fight with the enemies of Nicaragua and those who refuse to come to the defense of the fatherland will lose their nationality.

Another lively debate centered on the article on the provisional [word indistinct] in which the law is somewhat flexible for those internationalists who fought alongside our people and who now wish to become citizens of Nicaragua.

Ramiro Sacasa [delegate of the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement] emphatically opposed the use of the term internationalist.

[Begin Sacasa recording] I think this should be added in the articles. There should also be a change that would specifically denote a foreigner which (?is the meaning) of the word internationalist. This meaning doesn't exist in the Spanish-language dictionary which we have to use. The word should refer to foreigners who participated or cooperated in the liberation war and who entered Nicaragua 2, 3 or however many months you think reasonable before the 19 July 1979 revolutionary vicotry to which they greatly contributed. [end recording]

[Begin recording of undentified speaker] The word internationalist is undoubtedly not in the standard dictionaries because it is used in the countries where revolutions are victorious or where revolutionary movements continue their struggle for power to achieve the aspirations of their peoples. [end recording]

Robelo on 19 July Decrees

PA311900 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Jul 81 pp 1, 12

[Statement by Alfonso Robelo, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, on July 25, during program "The MDN Speaks" over Radio Corporacion]

[Text] Yesterday, during the program "The MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement] Speaks" on Radio Corporacion, Alfonso Robelo questioned the decrees announced by Commander Daniel Ortego Saavendra on 19 July.

Robelo, who is president of the MDN, said the only positive announcement was the one concerning the allotment of 1 million cordobas to stock breeding. Although he regarded the rest of the decrees as generally well-advised, he found some flaws in them.

According to Robelo, it was demonstrated on 19 July that the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction is only an enforcer of directives issued by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

The Positive Decrees

He said that the decrees announced in Ortega's speech are of an economic nature. There was nothing political in it and no information in regard to foreign policy. "If you analyze the speech, "he said, "you will find 11 announcements in it. Some of the them are positive, but we find that others worsen the country's situation."

"What were the announcements? The Agrarian Reform Law; the distribution of titles on intervened lands; financing for livestock breeding; the confiscation of 14 enterprises; state control over cooperatives; the expropriation, or better put, the confiscation of abandoned properties; state control over the domestic marketing of sugar and on exports of some nontraditional goods; and the confiscation of properties of persons tried and convicted for being counterrevolutionaries." Some amendments to the law on capital depletion and the shuffling of commands of the Sandinist People's Militias were also announced.

I think it is best to analyze the most positive decrees first, Robelo said. "What is Nicaragua's main problem these days? Obviously, it is the economic situation, which is resulting in an increasingly serious crisis reflected in scarcity and discontent. It is daily bringing further trouble to the Nicaraguan people.

"It would have been logical for the government to try to solve or ease the crisis it faces," he said. "Since the crisis originates in a lack of credibility, of confidence among the country's production sectors, the logical thing would have been to try to restore the lost confidence or credibility in order for the country's production forces to resume the work of national reconstruction in full. This was not done, however."

The only decree favorable to the country's production sector is that referring to the financing for livestock breeding, and this is nothing new because Commander Wheelock [agriculture minister] had already mentioned it. "Reference was made to financing totalling 1 billion cordobas, that is to say, $100 million. Therefore, this is the only one of the 11 announcements that we regard as positive."

"We think that some of the decrees are right and favorable. One of them refers to the granting of titles on intervened lands. We think it is positive. It is a sound step and we fully support it."

Source of Worry

"One thing worries us, however," Robelo said. "It is the fact that the titles will not be issued in the traditional way, which includes stamped paper and due registration."

"Commander Oretega said that the titles will be on ordinary paper. This worries us because we think that Nicaraguans want to feel sure and want them issued in the traditional way, in the presence of lawyers and with due registration. We say this worries us because, although we think the law is quite good and we welcome it, it may later be used for manipulations because the titles would not be issued on the usual legal paper."

"All this leaves room for pressure and manipulation. It leaves room for politicking with the beneficiaries of the titles, who will feel that they do not have full ownership rights and may therefore become victims of pressure later on," Robelo said.

Agrarian Reform

Regarding agrarian reform, Robelo said that "Agrarian reform is generally positive but has at least two features that must be questioned in the first place.

"One of them is the matter of the titles, which, in our opinion, must grant full and complete ownership rights. This is not so, however. They will be agrarian property titles and we will therefore fall back to the previous situation. It leaves room for the owner or the beneficiary of the property title, who would not be a full-fledged owner, to become the victims of pressure and reprisals if he adopts an attitude that is not consistent with the policies of the Sandinist government. In other words, the titles to be granted leave room for pressure and manipulation."

The State Lands

"The second observation we have to make regarding this law is that the law does not include state lands. If we analyze the frontist government's state, through its agriculture and livestock development ministry--which undoubtedly is the largest landowner in the country and the one that has more untilled land--the state should also be included in the law.

"We believe that decrees such as the one involving the change in command in the people's militia represent a higher concentration of power in Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra, and this is important because he is continuously acquiring more strength in the military field."

Negative Retaliatory Decrees

"Some decrees are retaliatory and negative," Robelo said. He added: "Some are also totalitarian.

"For example, state control over the cooperatives is nothing but an effort to deal a harsh blow to the extraordinary work that the Nicaraguan Development Foundation [FUNDE] has carried out in Nicaragua. An effort is being made to take revenge on private enterprise, on the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) and on the Nicaraguan Development Institute which has in FUNDE a means to benefit all Nicaraguans.

"Therefore, I believe that state control over the cooperatives is, first of all, totalitarian. Why? Because it wants to hoard one more thing, it wants control over independent cooperatives. It is no longer satisfied with having its army, its police, its youth, its private enterprise--through the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen--its professionals, its peasant organization, its labor union. Now it wants a monopoly over the cooperatives. These are totalitarian steps and must be denounced as such."

Confiscations

Regarding the confiscations subject, Robelo stated: "In the case of the seizure of 14 enterprises, the status of some of them--this is the case of 'La Perfecta'--was being settled in court. In this case, the court took a 1-week vacation precisely when the company was fighting and winning the case. Now confiscations come as a result of a signing, and with this the judicial system, the judicial branch is being annulled."

"Regarding other enterprises, there are at least nine of them that have been taken over without the enterprises having a right to defend themselves, regardless of the fact that there is a law guaranteeing this right. If they wanted to accuse those enterprises of capital depletion, the law was there. Then, why not abide by it? Why wipe them out without giving them the right to defend themselves? And this was done in a plaza where it was said that the people supported everything because the multitude responded to questions on this. They know what the psychology of people is like in the mass-oriented states."

"What we find most harmful in all this, is the increase of state control over everything. They have the sugar and other nontraditional export products. Every day we are increasing the power, and therefore the responsibility, of the state. This produces an every increasing imbalance. The concentration of power becomes more and more absolute."

Confiscations Because of Abandonment

Another decree that deserves much attention, Robelo said, is that which establishes confiscations against persons who do not live in the country and who have been out of the country for over 6 months. "Four out of five of these decrees were already published in the 'Gazette' on 22 July. The decree on 'state appropriation of abandoned assets' states that all the assets of persons who have not been in the country for over 6 months will be confiscated.

"This is not only an attack on human rights that establish that all persons have the right to choose where to live, but this law is being imposed retroactively since it speaks of persons losing their assets if they have not been in the country in the past 6 months."

"I think that with this we are sowing greater uncertainty, hoarding more assets in the hands of the state and falling into what is called state capitalism. The state is the big boss. It controls everything, has an every increasing power, and its economic meddling is ever greater. And we all know that the state is a lousy administrator."

The Counterrevolutionaries

"We also think that taking away the assets of people who have been accused and found guilty of being counterrevolutionaries is a blameworthy action." "This is established in a small law that states that property will be confiscated for crimes against public order and security. It is interesting to note that Somoza did not touch the property of his greatest adversaries who were promoting his overthrow. When the group of 'the 12' was openly acting to overthrow the Somozist dictatorship, and playing a determining role, Somoza never confiscated the assets of any of them. He never took this type of action against any person who openly opposed him.

"However, it appears that now efforts are being made to confiscate the property of anyone who has been accused and found guilty of crimes against the public order and security, crimes that have been called counterrevolutionary."

The Other Laws

Also, Robelo said, there are other laws amending the Capital Depletion Law which we believe will further deteriorate the credibility existing in Nicaragua today.

Finally, the MDN president said, I want to comment on Commander Daniel Ortega's words when he said: "'These are the rules of the game'.

"I ask, what rules of the game? What is the only rule of the game which he has clearly defined? For me, the only definition of the rules of the game has been, and I want this clearly understood by the people, businessmen, professionals, independent sectors and the frontist government, that the Sandinist front makes the rules of the game, the laws, and it changes laws and violates the laws when it wants to and as it wants to. And if somebody doesn't like this, as Commander Ortega said in a truly offensive manner which leaves much to be desired coming from a ruler, 'he better leave or the people will crush him.'"

How Can We Rebuild?

"I ask, how can we rebuild, how can we develop the country when the government junta coordinator, and I am going to quote his words, said in the final part of an important speech on 19 July: With this we are trying to strengthen our process. I imagine it is their process, a frontist process."

"Aren't we going to continue discussing the rules of the game? Then I ask: If not, what use is the Forum? Isn't is a means of communication between the government and an important sector of the people who think differently and who disagree with the way in which the process is being handled?

"Commander Ortega says further on: The people make the rules of the game. But the truth is that he is making them in representing the powerful sector in the country, the Sandinist Front National Directorate. Then comes the terrible threat, which says: Either you play the game or the people will crush you."

"This defines the rules of the game for me. According to them there are no other alternatives; you either submit or leave the country. If not, the 'divine mobs' as he himself calls them, will crush all those whom they point to. This seems extremely pernicious, and we believe it will seriously affect the situation existing in the country and seriously undermine the purpose of the National Forum."

The National Forum

"The National Forum was suspended this weekend. I attended a meeting on Thursday, representing the democratic organizations. It was suspended Saturday and Sunday because we must evaluate the 11 announcements of decrees or bills imposed by the frontist government."

"Why should we evaluate them? Because 19 agreements were signed on 27 June and we must see if the decrees passed on 19 July are in accordance with these agreements. The Nicaraguan people know that dialogue is important and that problems must be solved in a civilized manner. But from the moment that we agreed to participate in the forum we said that we would do it to engage in a dialogue in a noble effort, but with firmness and independence."

"If 19 agreements were signed, these must be observed. But we have serious doubts about their implementation because of the arbitrary, and unexplained manner in which these decrees were passed without any consultation. As I said before, rather than solve the economic crisis in Nicaragua, it has just helped to deteriorate it still more.

Despondent Atmosphere

"There is an atmosphere of despondency and defeat among the country's productive sectors and this will further deteriorate the nation's serious economic situation."

A pause has been taken to analyze the decrees. Let us remember that the Forum was created to try to promote Nicaragua's recovery, which I would say advanced slowly, and is now paralyzed by this crisis of distrust.

"I ask: When was the crisis more acute? Fifteen days before these decrees or today? I believe that the matter is clear: Today there is more despondency, more discontent, a greater crisis of distrust within the national sectors and a greater insecurity. Businessmen ask: If the unheard of case of the 'Prego' soap factory which was accused of capital depletion, could occur when it did not have capital depletion or labor problems and things were going well, 'when will my turn come?'"

Zero Investment

"In view of this uncertainty, no one invests and no one works the way he should."

RIGHTWING BLAMED FOR DISRUPTION OF FORUM

PA021552 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Commentary: "The Forum and the Dissidents' Resignation, Let Serenity Prevail Over Stubbornness"]

[Text] The activities programmed by the Forum for the Discussion of National Problems, which were suspended due to the people's mobilization in connection with the celebration of the two big national holidays that fall in July, are supposed to resume tomorrow. General suspense is once again turned to that important weekly event, which is the product of the united efforts of our vanguard and of the political parties that decidedly support the Sandinist revolutionary project and its leaders. A fog of concern, however, surrounds that suspense due to certain public statements by spokesmen of the rightwing parties and of the labor unions that comprise the dissident group, particularly by the sector that is most recalcitrantly and stubbornly anti-Sandinist, which has found in the popular and revolutionary measures of 19 July a pretext to attack the Forum. This is exactly what the most reactionary circles of the native bourgeoisie seek. Under the subterfuge of evaluating the measures and decrees announced at the 19 July Plaza, they had their political and union spokesman ask that the Forum be suspended last week. In continuing their attacks against our vanguard's National Directorate and against the revolutionary government, this minority insists on its clique about an alleged uncertainty and crisis of confidence, which they (?relate) to the very existence of the Forum. This is a maneuver of political blackmail, while they cleverly blame the Sandinist front for a possible disruption of the Forum, allegedly because of its intransigence and violation of agreements, as Companero Carlos Nunez, commander of the revolution and president of the State Council, recently noted.

It is encouraging, however, that among the rightwing parties and organizations there is a sector that opposes the elimination of the Forum and wisely insists on the need for its existence and on the truly deliberative nature of that Forum. This is how the CTN [Federation of Nicaraguan Workers] and its representative Donald Castillo understand it, as they advocate continued participation in the Forum, in order to voice there their sector's worries. For his part, the president of the Social Christian Party has said that his organization will continue participating in the forum until the rightwing group jointly decides to do something else.

Suspense continues, however, because the dissident parties and organizations have not yet managed to unite their views and continue manipulative delaying tactics, thus creating a cloud of uncertainty in connection with tomorrow's activities. The last argument wielded by the sector interested in disrupting the Forum is that of the August holidays, which they want to use as a pretext for a possible postponement. The sector that approves of the forum must not let itself be dragged by the recalcitrant and stubborn group that merely seeks an intensification of the uncertainty and suspense they have created.

Socialist Tablada on Forum

PA021720 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] The dissidents of the revolution want to discuss the decrees and laws announced on 19 July at the Forum, breaking with the agenda originally proposed. There will not be a Forum today. The activity will resume on 8 August and there is an impasse on how it is going to be resumed.

Gustavo Tablada, delegate of the Socialist Party at the Forum, said that the parties of the revolution cannot agree to allowing the decrees and laws of the government to be discussed at the forum since this was not contemplated at the beginning of it.

Meanwhile, Alvaro Jerez told the newsmen yesterday that the rightist sector is upset because some of the members of the rightist parties believe that the front has been mocking the dissident sectors.

Asked about the alleged panic among the capitalists who are represented in the right-wing of the Forum, Tablada said that the agrarian reform decrees do represent an advance but to the socialists they are merely a small step forward according to the political projects. Here we have a report on the Forum by Tablada:

[Begin recording] Through Nathan Sevilla we contacted Alvaro Jerez to see how we could hold a meeting in the afternoon but we were told that there was no sense in holding a meeting because they want to discuss the decrees and laws announced by Commander Daniel Ortega at the 19 July Revolution Plaza. We are in complete disagreement with this. We don't feel that we should discuss the contents of the decrees and the laws with them. So they then said that there was no sense in holding a meeting and since this weekend coincides with the festivities of Santo Domingo, Managua's patron saint, the meeting has been postponed possible for Thursday, August 6, to see if we can prepare something specific on holding the next Forum session on Saturday and Sunday.

[Question] They are determined then to break with the formal agenda that was originally proposed at this forum.

[Answer] No, we will not allow this. It is one of the points because the discussion of the decrees and the laws are not contemplated within the agenda that was previously drafted for the Forum...

[Question] They are proposing to break...

[Answer] They are proposing to break with this agenda and we insist that we must abide by the agenda. We must continue to discuss the points that follow: the political parties and freedom of press, which were left pending in the last session; and then the revolution's foreign policy to complete the political area which we have discussing up to now.

[Question] It has been said in the media that there is panic among the dissident sectors and we attribute this to the latest decrees of the revolutionary government. How do you view this rather conservative position because they have not continued [words indistinct].

[Answer] It is a completely exaggerated panic [words indistinct] and baseless. It demonstrates the degree of the identification of their interests with the revolutionary process. We feel that, in general terms, the content of the Agrarian Reform Law and the Capital Depletion Law represent a small advance. It is true that they constitute an advance and a consolidation of the revolutionary process but regarding the Socialist Party goals, they are merely a small advance. They have made such fuss about such a small advance and are expressing such degree of fear and uncertainty that [words indistinct]. If they are shocked at such small things which truly benefit the Nicaraguan people and are necessary for the country's reconstruction, this means that they don't have minimal points of concurrence in truth and in practice with the interests of the revolution and the Nicaraguan people. [end recording]

PDC's Cruz Favors Forum

PA021718 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Excerpt] In commenting on the decision of his party, the Democratic Conservative Party [PCD], to abandon the talks at the Forum on National Problems, Dr Arturo Cruz, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States and PCD member, yesterday said that he advocates a dialogue.

Cruz added that although he had not had a chance to talk about this matter with other party members, he favors the forum. He noted that the most patriotic thing that the Nicaraguans can do under these circumstances is to close ranks.

Liberal Party: Forum To Go On

PA011604 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Excerpt] If the dissident parties participating in the Forum for the Discussion of National Problems do not show up at the work sessions, the Forum will not end, instead it will continue [words indistinct] because the parties of the revolution and the conscientious elements will always find a way to continue talking to those groups that are convinced that our efforts must be united in order to resolve the problems of the new Nicaragua. This statement was made by Dr Eduardo Coronado Perez, member of the independent Liberal Party and its representative the Forum for the Discussion of National Problems.

WORKERS OFFENDED BY LABOR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE

PA021912 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] We want to give you a report which is somewhat sensitive because the Nicaraguan working class, in recognizing its role as a revolutionary class, has felt a little hurt by thestatement issued by the Labor Ministry regarding the takeovers of factories as occurred in the past.

The executive secretariat of the Sandinist Worker's Federation, CST, has referred to the Labor Ministry communique issued on 24 July saying: After 19 July there is no need to resort to takeovers because we expect the Justice Ministry to solve these situations efficiently. However, if this ministry cannot carry this out, the labor movement will raise its vigorous voice to make its demands.

The CST Executive Secretariat also said: Regarding the prohibition of workers [as heard] and the recourse used to confront workers, we are clearly stating that it is not our practice to confront workers. On the contrary, we support the solidarity among workers when they are defending a just cause, as well as the mobilization for the defense of the revolution.

In conclusion, the CST communique said that they are surprised that the Labor Ministry communique urges businessmen to continue supporting the labor organizations.

We have a reply to all this from Labor Minister Virgilio Godoy. He said that when the Labor Ministry issues a communique it is doing so based on its duties and the current laws. We are acting within the law and the guidelines and instructions that we received from our superiors, he said.

Here are excerpts of Godoy's statement to a Radio Sandino newsman who asked him his opinion about a communique issued by the CST Executive Secretariat to explain its views on another communique issued by the Labor Ministry on 24 July that was signed by Deputy Labor Minister Edgard Macias. The Labor Ministry communique made several recommendations to the workers to prevent the depletion of capital, strikes, absenteeism, slow downs and other faults which the CST rejects as being the practice of workers who are affiliated to the federations which are under the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization. We will now listen to a statement by Labor Minister Godoy who gives a pertinent explanation.

[Begin recording] What I can tell you is very simple. When the Labor Ministry issues a communique or makes an observation, it does so based on its duties and the laws. Therefore, to say that the CST document refutes the ministry as you said, is an opinion. We are acting within the law and, in addition, with the guidelines and instructions that we receive from our superiors. Consequently, when we speak of the need to have discipline on the job, we are speaking of a reality. This is a reality which is mentioned in the laws, the orders issued by the junta and the statements issued by the country's revolutionary leadership. So, in other circumstances... in addition, we have nothing to do with the depletion of capital. When it is said that it is a way to exert pressure on the Labor Ministry, I think it is wrong to say that. In addition, the law concerning the depletion of capital has its own procedure which is not that of take-overs or strikes. The takeovers and strikes go against this process of economic reactivation and the need to return the country's economic situation to normal. [end recording]

END TO CITIZENS' PERSECUTION ABROAD DEMANDED

PA011706 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples has publicly demanded an end to the persecution of Nicaraguans in Guatemala and El Salvador in view of the increasingly evident campaign of persecution and murder of Nicaraguans.

For example, 31 Nicaraguans have been killed in Guatemala. The latest victim was Luis Zacarias Montenegro, a worker who disappeared mysteriously in late May.

The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples affirmed that an average of 75 persons are killed in El Salvador every day, without counting the massacres carried out through the bombing of refugee centers.

The criminality of the military and Christian Democratic regimes in Guatemala and El Salvador has been demonstrated in the past few months. More than 2,000 people, including politicians, peasants, workers, poor persons, were killed in Guatemala in 1980. Denis Martinez, the late secretary general of the National University of Nicaragua, was killed in Guatemala, and Alvaro Morales, an official of the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform disappeared in El Salvador.

Trips to Guatemala Discouraged

PA011620 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has received reports on the Nicaraguans who have disappeared and have been killed in Guatemala in the past few days.

The reports were presented by Horacio Baltodano, the Nicaraguan consul in Guatemala, who gave details on the latest persons who disappeared in that country: Luis Zacarias Tapia Montenegro, Noemi del Rosario Gonzalez Sequeira and Efrain Molina.

In referring to the case of Tapia Montenegro, Baltodano noted that on 31 May, two armed men arrived at Tapia Montenegro's home and took him to an unknown destination. On 4 June, his body was found in Taxisco, the town near the capital where he lived. He added that the Guatemalan authorities buried him in Esquintla with a label that said No 20 which means unidentified foreigner.

Tapia Montenegro resided in Guatemala with his three children who are minors. The Nicaraguan Consulate granted the children the pertinent documents to return to Nicaragua on Sunday.

Regarding Noemi Gonzalez Sequeira, it was reported that she arrived in Guatemala on 7 July and she lived with an aunt in the capital. However, she left the house on 16 July to visit some friends and never returned. Her whereabouts are unknown. Baltodano added that Noemi's relatives contacted the Guatemalan authorities and visited the jails without positive results.

For its part, the Nicaraguan Consulate sent a note to the detective department and the police, which denied that the girl had been arrested.

Regarding the case of Efrain Molina, an Esteli merchant, it is known that he arrived in Guatemala on 22 July and registered at a place called El Tivoli. Baltodano said that according to the owners of that guest house, four men, who identified themselves as judicial agents [judiciales], arrived on the night of 23 July and took Molina with them in a car with a California license plate.

Baltodano added that as soon as the consulate found out about Molina's disappearance, it requested a meeting with Pedro Garcia Arredondo, director of the detective department of Guatemala, but this official refused to see a consulate representative.

In view of this, Baltodano warned Nicaraguans about the danger of passing through or going to Guatemala to live.

SANDINO SUPPORTS SANCTIONS AGAINST LA PRENSA

PA011554 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the face of insults and abuses by LA PRENSA, freedom of press in the new Nicaragua ends where the people's rights begin. The Nicaraguan people know very well why the owners of the rag of infamy are unable to control their antirevolutionary and anti-Sandinist phobia. That is why they constantly betray their feudal antirevolutionary and antipatriotic egos. Our people also know why their blue blood makes them yearn for the times when they sat around their social clubs drinking highballs while our students and masses were massacred in the streets and died of ignorance, hunger and misery.

It is logical and natural that those minorities, who were privileged in the past, cannot forgive the revolution for the historical crime of causing their frustrations and their sense of defeated nobility, and for causing them to become noblemen confined to feuding within their family domains.

The owners of LA PRENSA are outraged because the revolutionary government did not appoint an ambassador to London in time to permit the local nobility to be represented at the royal wedding. The people could not be less concerned.

The so-called gentlemen, through their hate of the people and their immorality, profane our high spiritual values and offend the memory of the heroes and martyrs of our fatherland, our people and the Nicaraguan revolution. The Nicaraguan people will never tolerate such behavior.

They cannot tolerate this hate, this disrespect and vulgarity falling on the main figure of the Sandinist revolution. These gentlemen abused the memory of Companero Carlos Fonseca, our national hero. Companero Carlos was the architect of the Nicaraguan people's victory. He was the founder of our historic vanguard. He continued and expanded Sandino's thoughts and practices.

The limits of the people's tolerance and generosity stops at letting national dignity, embodied in Commander Carlos Fonseca, be trampled with impunity. This is a direct offense. It is an unforgivable insult to our most sacred spiritual values, to that which we cherish most in our revolution. The legal sanction imposed on the newspaper of infamy is the least it deserves, because we still have fresh in our memories the true feelings of the revolution expressed freely by the huge demonstration of 19 July.

They should have understood the opportunity given them by the people through the persuasive words of our companero, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra. It should be food for thought for those gentlemen because freedom of the press in the new Nicaragua ends where the people's rights begin. The people will demand respect for their most cherished spiritual values and for the material interests they conquered through the blood and sacrifice of our heroes and martyrs, who deserve our eternal worship.